



IDA19: IMPLEMENTATION AND DELIVERY

Development Finance, Corporate IDA & IBRD (DFCII)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Fiscal Year (FY) = July 1 to June 30

All dollar amounts are US dollars

AfDB	African Development Bank	JET	Jobs and Economic Transformation
AFE	Eastern and Southern Africa	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AFW	Western and Central Africa	MENA	Middle East and North Africa
ASAs	Advisory Services and Analytics	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection	MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
CPFs	Country Partnership Frameworks	MTR	Mid-Term Review
CRW	Crisis Response Window	NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans
DPF	Development Policy Financing	NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
DSEP	Debt Sustainability Enhancement Program	PBA	Performance-Based Allocations
EAP	East Asia and Pacific	PCO	Program of Creditor Outreach
ERF	Early Response Financing	PforR	Program-for-Results Financing
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework	PPAs	Performance and Policy Actions
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence	PRA	Prevention and Resilience Allocation
FTCF	Fast Track COVID-19 Facility	PSW	Private Sector Window
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	RECA	Remaining Engaged during Conflict Allocation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RMF	Risk Mitigation Facility
GEMS	Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision	RMS	Results Measurement System
HSSP	Health Sector Support Project	RRAs	Risk and Resilience Assessments
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	RRS	Resilience Rating System
IDA19	19 th Replenishment of the International Development Association	RW	Regional Window
IDA20	20 th Replenishment of the International Development Association	SDFP	Sustainable Development Financing Policy
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IFC	International Finance Corporation	SUW	Scale-Up Window
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows	TAA	Turn Around Allocation
IPF	Investment Project Financing	WBG	World Bank Group
		WHR	Window for Host Communities and Refugees

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. SUMMARY OF IDA19 IMPLEMENTATION	2
A. IDA19 Results.....	2
i. Tier 1: Long-term Development Outcomes from Collective Efforts by Countries and their Development Partners.....	3
ii. Tier 2: Development Results Supported by IDA Operations	3
iii. Tier 3: IDA’s Organizational and Operational Effectiveness.....	7
B. IDA19 Policy Framework.....	8
i. Jobs and Economic Transformation.....	9
ii. Gender and Development	10
iii. Climate Change.....	10
iv. Fragility, Conflict, and Violence	12
v. Governance and Institutions	13
vi. Cross-Cutting Issues	14
III.IDA19 FINANCING DELIVERY.....	17
A. IDA19 Country Allocations.....	20
B. IDA19 Window Implementation	21
IV. CONCLUSION	23
V. QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS	23

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1. IDA19 Results Measurement System	24
Annex 2. IDA19 Policy Commitments and Targets.....	32

TABLE OF TABLES, BOXES AND FIGURES

TABLES

Table 1. IDA19 RMS Indicator Performance (Tiers 2 and 3)	2
Table 2. Delivery of IDA19 Policy Commitments	9
Table 3. IDA19 Allocations vs. Commitments.....	20

BOXES

Box 1. IDA's Response to the Global Food and Nutrition Security Crisis	5
Box 2. Supporting Countries' Immediate Crisis Response, While Laying the Groundwork for Longer-Term Development	6
Box 3. The Sustainable Development Finance Policy.....	14

FIGURES

Figure 1. Total Beneficiaries of Social Safety Net Programs, IDA17-IDA19	3
Figure 2. IDA19 Recorded Solid Improvements on Operational Effectiveness.....	7
Figure 3. IDA Adaptation, Mitigation and Climate Co-Benefits.....	11
Figure 4. Supporting COVID-19 Vaccine Rollout in IDA Countries	15
Figure 5. Total IDA Commitments, IDA14 – IDA19*	17
Figure 6. IDA Commitments by Average FY, IDA14-IDA19	17
Figure 7. Regional Share of IDA19 Commitments (Excluding PSW).....	18
Figure 8. FCS/FCV Commitments, IDA16 - IDA19.....	18
Figure 9. Small States Commitments, IDA16 – IDA19	18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- i. **The 19th Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA19) was delivered at a time when the world's poorest countries were experiencing unprecedented overlapping crises.** The outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in early 2020 had a devastating impact on the world economy and disproportionately affected the poorest and most vulnerable countries, threatening previous achievements in terms of poverty reduction and other development outcomes. The impact of the pandemic was compounded by increased risks related to debt, food security, climate change, as well as fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). As a result, financing needs in IDA countries increased drastically, as governments attempted to cope with the fiscal impact of their crisis response, increased social spending, and decreased economic activity.
- ii. **In response to the devastating impacts of the crises, IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives agreed to significantly increase financial support to IDA countries to mitigate the challenges.** In February 2021, IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives agreed to shorten IDA19 to a two-year cycle and frontload IDA19 resources from FY23 to FY22 to facilitate the support required to help IDA countries address the health, social, and economic challenges raised by the COVID-19 pandemic. This also meant an unprecedented advancement of the IDA20 replenishment and allowed a carry-over of \$11 billion of commitment authority from the original three-year IDA19 financing envelope to IDA20.
- iii. **Notwithstanding the challenges caused by the COVID-19 crisis, IDA clients and Bank teams delivered a rapid, flexible, and effective response to the crisis, while keeping a line of sight on longer term development priorities.** The pandemic led to disruptions to program implementation, reprioritization of resources away from pre-planned activities toward the COVID-19 response, and in some cases adversely reshaping baseline conditions. Yet, significant progress was made across the five IDA19 special themes and four cross-cutting issues, building a solid basis for continuing support in IDA20 and beyond. Most targets tracked in the IDA Results Measurement System (RMS) were either met or exceeded despite the shortened implementation period. Similarly, most targets for the IDA19 policy commitments were met or exceeded. These results demonstrate the relevance of the policy framework as well as IDA's ability to meet client needs and demands while continuing to increase its outcome orientation and its focus on client countries' longer term development priorities.
- iv. **Leveraging support in previous cycles to strengthen key institutions and capacities, IDA19 supported countries to deliver strong results in priority areas.** IDA ramped up support to vaccine roll-out while stepping up efforts to ensure the continuity of essential health services. IDA also helped cushion hard-earned gains in human capital outcomes, including on education and skills development, while enhancing access to water, sanitation, and electricity. The number of beneficiaries of social safety net programs far exceeded its target. Countries were provided job-focused interventions, while IDA invested in creating labor market opportunities and building the foundations for people to participate more fully in the digital economy. The target for disaster risk reduction was far exceeded, and IDA also surpassed target values for the share of climate co-benefits over total commitments and the share of adaptation co-benefits. IDA19 continued to deliver strong results on gender and development, and the number of IDA-supported operations

addressing gender-based violence continued to see an upward trend, including in FCS countries. The delivery of these results was driven by several improvements in operational and organizational effectiveness, and the portfolio remained well-managed, even as it expanded faster than ever before, and staff and clients faced continued travel restrictions and remote work arrangements. A few areas were impacted by shifts in client priorities, travel restrictions, or supply chain disruptions, which meant some targets were missed, but often by a small margin. IDA will continue to prioritize work in these areas in IDA20.

v. **In addition to its exceptional shortened cycle, IDA19 will also be noted for introducing several innovations to the financing framework to further target support to the most vulnerable, enhance debt management, and respond to slower onset crises.** The introduction of the Sustainable Development Financing Policy proved to be significant in the way IDA engages and incentivizes reforms in the areas of debt transparency, debt management, and fiscal sustainability, while strengthening creditor coordination. A total of 141 Performance and Policy Actions (PPAs) were implemented in 58 countries in FY22, up from 130 PPAs in 55 countries in FY21. Furthermore, with the introduction of the FCV Envelope in IDA19, IDA scaled up support to countries affected by FCV, while focusing the policy dialogue and financing programs more directly on FCV drivers and sources of resilience. The new Early Response Financing (ERF) under the Crisis Response Window further allowed IDA to respond to slower-onset events, identified as having the potential to escalate into major crises but still in the early stages of progression. A total of \$640 million in ERF resources were channeled to address rising food insecurity in 15 countries.

vi. **IDA19's results were supported by the delivery of a \$76.7 billion financing package, enabled by strong absorptive capacity of IDA clients.** In just two years, IDA19 delivered close to the same volume that IDA18 delivered in three. This represents an increase in average annual commitments of 46 percent compared to IDA18, and more than double the average annual commitments in IDA17. Furthermore, the existing reallocation mechanism in IDA's policy framework enabled Management and the Board to quickly redirect resources to areas of need to address heightened demand in IDA countries. Most regions experienced large increases in financing during IDA19 with both the largest share and the largest increase going to Africa. Countries affected by fragility and conflict also saw a significant increase in financing which reached 41 percent of total IDA commitments during IDA19, and IDA commitments to Small States reached \$2.5 billion, up from \$2.3 billion during IDA18. And as a result of strong efforts by clients and Bank staff, IDA19 disbursements were strong, with FY21 disbursements being the largest in IDA's history at \$22.9 billion. Average annual disbursements in IDA19 reached \$22.1 billion compared to \$17.7 billion in IDA18. By any measure this was a significant step-up, especially considering that it was achieved under difficult circumstances.

vii. **This paper provides a summary overview of IDA19 implementation, including key IDA-supported results and delivery of the policy and financing package.** It highlights some of the key results achieved during the two-year IDA19 cycle, including delivery of the IDA19 policy commitments and progress on RMS indicators. The paper further provides an overview of utilization of IDA19 resources, including country allocations and the delivery of special financing windows.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. **The outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in early 2020 fundamentally changed the context for 19th Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA19), as IDA countries were suddenly facing a global pandemic with widespread and disastrous consequences.** The situation in IDA countries deteriorated rapidly during 2020, and the magnitude of the COVID-19 crisis meant that IDA countries' hard-earned gains toward longer-term development goals were quickly eroding, while the steep fall in per capita income was pushing millions of people back into extreme poverty and amplifying existing inequalities. The pandemic challenged the world's health systems, while associated lockdowns and travel restrictions upended normal life for most people, leaving billions of lives and livelihoods under threat. The crisis amplified existing inequalities, with women, informal workers, and other vulnerable groups bearing the largest brunt. School closures and the resulting learning loss impacted the skills and economic prospects of the next generation, particularly in the world's poorest countries. The impacts of the pandemic were further compounded by other crises, including debt, climate change and natural disasters, food insecurity, and conflict and fragility, including the war in Ukraine.

2. **IDA19 was designed to accelerate progress toward the World Bank Group (WBG) twin goals and help IDA countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).** The \$23.5 billion in donor contributions enabled a financing envelope of \$82 billion covering the period FY20-FY23 to help IDA countries address key challenges and risks to achieving their long-term development objectives. Building on the progress in IDA18, the IDA19 policy package continued the focus on five special themes: Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET); Gender and Development; Climate Change; Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV); and Governance and Institutions. IDA19 further expanded its scope by introducing four cross-cutting issues: Debt, Human Capital, Disability Inclusion, and Technology, and it was underpinned by a financing framework with several innovations, including the Sustainable Development Financing Policy (SDFP), the Fragility, Conflict and Violence Envelope, and the Early Response Financing (ERF).

3. **In recognition of the devastating impacts in the world's poorest countries, IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives agreed on several unprecedented actions to address the elevated financing needs.** To counter the pressures faced by IDA countries and channel additional and countercyclical resources to mitigate a longer-term slowdown, IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives agreed in February 2021 to significantly increase financial support to IDA countries in FY21 and FY22 from a projected annual \$26.5 billion to \$35 billion. The decision meant that IDA19 resources were frontloaded from FY23 to FY22, and the IDA19 implementation period was shortened from three years to two. As a result, the IDA20 replenishment was advanced by one year to cover the period from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2025. To guide discussions on the IDA20 replenishment, Management undertook a thorough Mid-Term Review (MTR) to assess IDA19 implementation, delivering all the papers it had committed, between April and October 2021.¹ The shortening of the IDA19 cycle by one year further allowed a carry-over of \$11 billion of commitment authority from the original three-year IDA19 financing envelope to IDA20.

¹ In addition to updates on IDA19 implementation, specific papers for the IDA19 MTR included (i) update on the operationalization of the FCV Envelope; (ii) systematic review of refugee policy and institutional environments




4. **This paper provides a summary overview of IDA19 implementation, including key IDA-supported results and delivery of the policy and financing package.** The following sections highlights some of the key results achieved during the two-year IDA19 cycle, including the implementation of the IDA19 policy commitments and the progress on the indicators under the Results Measurement System (RMS). The paper further provides an overview of utilization of IDA19 resources, including country allocations and the delivery of special financing windows.

II. SUMMARY OF IDA19 IMPLEMENTATION

A. IDA19 Results

5. **In line with its commitment to outcome orientation, IDA continuously monitors the results of the interventions it supports to understand the impact it is having in client countries and inform adaptive management.** The three-tiered structure of IDA's RMS is a central part of the WBG's framework for tracking progress at an aggregate level and shows how IDA inputs and activities help countries deliver tangible results that contribute to high-level development outcomes. The three-tiered RMS tracks (i) long-term development outcomes from collective efforts by countries and their development partners; (ii) development results supported by IDA operations; and (iii) IDA's organizational and operational effectiveness (see Annex 1). Indicators in the RMS are disaggregated by countries affected by fragility and conflict - also known as Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS)² – as well as gender wherever feasible.

Table 1. IDA19 RMS Indicator Performance (Tiers 2 and 3)

		Tier II	Tier III	Total
	<i>Exceeded Targets</i>	10	14	24
	<i>Met Targets</i>	7	2	9
	<i>Did not meet Targets</i>	4	5	9

Source: IDA RMS

eligible for the WHR; (iii) early experience on the SDFP; (iv) proposal on local currency solution products; and (v) review of the structural gap used in IDA burden share calculation.

² IDA FCS refers to those IDA countries included on the WBG List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>. The list is released annually and aims to inform strategic and operational decision-making within the WBG.

i. Tier 1: Long-term Development Outcomes from Collective Efforts by Countries and their Development Partners

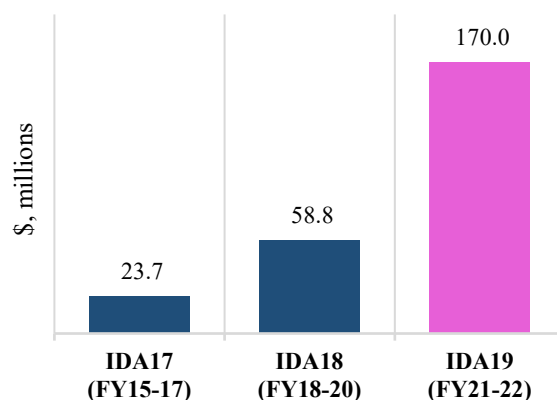
6. **IDA19 operated under extraordinary circumstances, as the far-reaching impacts of COVID-19 were exacerbated by multiple compounding crises that exacted a devastating toll on the world's poorest countries.** The social and economic fallouts of the pandemic, raising debt and inflation, energy supply disruptions, growing food insecurity, and the effects of climate change damaged people's health, undermined their economic prospects, and degraded their quality of life. Due to lags in data collection, RMS indicators of long-term development outcomes do not fully reflect the situation in IDA countries during IDA19. However, IDA countries had seen declines across several key indicators of economic well-being and human capital by 2020. The annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, the value added of non-agricultural sectors as a percent of GDP, the youth employment to population ratio, and the lower secondary enrollment rate all went down, while the population of children who cannot read by the end of primary school had increased. Some key indicators, such as the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, showed a slight rebound in 2021, but this progress remains fragile in the face of continued shocks and stresses. Other indicators, such as youth employment, showed a continued downward trend in 2021. Millions of people in IDA countries endured setbacks, and the urgent need to safeguard and recoup development gains remained clear throughout IDA19.

ii. Tier 2: Development Results Supported by IDA Operations

7. **As IDA countries were increasingly hit by the impacts of COVID-19, IDA mounted a quick and robust response, balancing urgent needs with a continued focus on long-term development outcomes.** Building on decades of support to strengthen key institutions and capacities, IDA countries delivered strong results in priority areas. The expected values of most RMS indicators tracking IDA-supported development results were reached or surpassed, despite the shortened cycle. As such, IDA19 achieved significant results in addressing the immediate impacts of the pandemic, strengthening access to essential services, and supporting economic opportunities and job creation, while also continuing to build the foundations for a green, resilient, and inclusive recovery.

8. **IDA's efforts to help countries protect human capital delivered particularly strong results, with all relevant indicators meeting or exceeding expected values.** As economies shut down to slow the spread of COVID-19, IDA ramped up support to countries' social safety net programs, helping the most vulnerable households build resilience and avoid falling into extreme poverty. Over the two-year period, IDA-supported social safety net programs helped 170 million people across IDA countries to better withstand the shocks caused by the pandemic and other compounding crises.

Figure 1. Total Beneficiaries of Social Safety Net Programs, IDA17-IDA19



Compared to the three-year IDA18 cycle, this represents nearly a three-fold increase in terms of number of beneficiaries reached (see Figure 1). IDA also supported countries to protect hard-earned gains in human capital outcomes by stepping up efforts to ensure the continuity of essential health services, particularly for the most vulnerable groups. Over FY21-FY22, IDA financed essential health interventions for over 210 million people, including basic nutrition services for more than 114 million women and children, 46 million of whom are in FCS. This support also included immunizations for more than 76 million children, surpassing the target value for this indicator. Furthermore, IDA continued to prioritize education, supporting large-scale learning assessments in 36 countries,³ 22 percent of which were conducted in FCS.

9. IDA countries continued to deliver essential services to citizens, and even expanded in some key areas with IDA support. Indicators on enhancing access to water, sanitation, and electricity all met their expected targets. As the COVID-19 pandemic underscored the importance of broadband internet as a critical necessity for economic and human development, IDA supported countries to enhance access for more than 47 million people, exceeding the target value. This support will help provide more equitable access to online services and labor market opportunities and build the foundations for people to participate more fully in the digital economy. IDA also increased its support to improve urban living conditions, benefitting more than 20 million city dwellers – surpassing the target range of 10-12 million and representing a 30 percent increase compared to IDA18.

10. Through IDA19, the critical importance of the JET agenda became even clearer, as a massive and growing number of workers lost their jobs or were facing pay cuts. With IDA support, countries provided job-focused interventions to over 26 million people, outpacing in two years what IDA18 achieved in three. IDA also helped countries increase the number of beneficiaries reached with financial services, which has seen a steady upward trend since the indicator was introduced in IDA18. With financial services reaching 18.8 million beneficiaries, IDA19 far surpassed the target range of three to four million.⁴ And a focus on economic transformation was embedded in IDA country strategies, with all Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) reflecting at least one of the four key principles underpinning economic transformation.⁵

11. In a few sectors where operations were impacted by shifts in client priorities, travel restrictions, or supply chain disruptions, results undershot their expected values. As countries focused on addressing more immediate needs, some longer-term investments with comparatively less urgency saw delayed progress. For example, the number of people with enhanced access to transportation reached only 36 percent of its expected value for the cycle. The number of farmers adopting improved agricultural technology also fell slightly short of its target, due to the reallocation of resources in the agriculture portfolio to address immediate food security needs (see Box 1). Finally, for similar reasons, the indicator tracking improved irrigation services marginally

³ IDA surpassed the upper bound of the expected range of 20-30 assessments by 20 percent.

⁴ These results were to a large extent driven by two projects in Bangladesh: the Insurance Sector Development Project - which focused on strengthening institutional capacity and increasing insurance coverage - and the Cash Transfer Modernization Project, which worked to improve the transparency and efficiency of cash transfer programs.

⁵ The four principles refer to (i) sectoral productivity; (ii) value chain expansion; (iii) increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing or services; and (iv) export sector output/value added; trade facilitation.

missed the expected range by less than one percent (1,526 hectares). These areas will continue to require efforts beyond the IDA19 cycle.

Box 1. IDA's Response to the Global Food and Nutrition Security Crisis

As the global food and nutrition security crisis continued to worsen during IDA19, IDA responded with a combination of emergency operations to mitigate immediate needs, while continuing to build long-term resilience of food systems. Food insecurity rose during IDA19, reaching its highest point since 2016, as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, severe droughts and floods, and the war in Ukraine. Disruptions to health systems and decreased access to nutrient-rich foods further increased the risk of mortality and human capital losses, rolling back much of the progress made on women and children's nutrition in IDA countries, with IDA FCS particularly at risk.

IDA's immediate support to countries included financing grain imports to maintain access by poor and vulnerable household, increasing storage capacity and quality to reduce waste, and supporting regional value chains to address supply disruptions. Contingency Emergency Response Components were activated, such in Mali and Chad, Niger and Burkina Faso, while operations in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan sought to mitigate fertilizer and seed shortages. Through a series of ERF supported operations, including in Niger, Burkina Faso, and Cameroun, IDA helped to support food production.

At the same time, IDA19 also supported operations to build long-term resilience of the food systems. This included activities to strengthen regional food system risk management, improve the sustainability of the productive base, and develop regional agricultural markets, such as the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program (Phase 1 and 2) and the Food Systems Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa.

12. Results demonstrate that IDA continued to prioritize the longer-term development agenda, supporting countries to build the foundations for a green, resilient, and inclusive future (Box 2). On climate change, IDA met the target for generation capacity of renewable energy and accelerated progress on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with IDA19 results on this indicator outpacing IDA18 in just two years. IDA also surpassed target values for the share of climate co-benefits over total commitments and the share of adaptation co-benefits over total commitments, which reached 36 percent and 58 percent respectively in FY22. IDA FCS countries also saw strong results on climate co-benefits and adaptation co-benefits, which stood at 41 percent and 55 percent, respectively. As climate-related disasters have become more frequent and more intense, IDA increased its support for countries to institutionalize disaster risk reduction, far exceeding its expected target.

13. IDA19 continued to make steady progress in mainstreaming gender across IDA operations and in strengthening institutions across sectors. Ninety-three percent of projects linked gender gaps identified in analysis to specific actions tracked in their results framework. This represents a significant increase compared to the IDA19 baseline of 62 percent. The number of IDA-supported operations addressing gender-based violence (GBV) experienced a similar upward trend, including in FCS countries. Across all sectors, IDA's support for institutional strengthening, knowledge, and capacity building helped ensure durable results. IDA-supported operations showed strong results and met or exceeded expected values on key targets including countries supported to publish annual and timely public debt reports, countries supported to take actions

related to Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs), and FCS countries supported in the use of digital tools to collect, analyze, and use geo-tagged data to enhance project implementation. Countries supported to improve implementation of household surveys also showed strong results, but falling just short of the target value by one country.

Box 2. Supporting Countries' Immediate Crisis Response, While Laying the Groundwork for Longer-Term Development

In **Liberia**, IDA support helped launch the country's first-ever urban cash transfer program. When COVID-19 hit, the program was expanded to help urban households cope with the effects of the pandemic. Between October 2019 and September 2021, the program extended social safety nets to over 82,000 individuals from 18,000 poor households, preventing them from resorting to negative coping mechanisms like skipping meals or taking on ruinous debt. The project used mobile money transfers to maintain social distancing, demonstrating the feasibility of this method for cash transfers, and laying the foundations for further expansion of social safety nets across the population, after the pandemic passes.

In **Yemen**, IDA worked with micro-finance institutions to expand coverage of high-quality pico-solar installations to meet urgent energy needs in a highly fragile and war-torn environment. Between 2018 and 2022, over 90,000 households gained access to solar power through the Yemen Emergency Electricity Access Project. The project connected 517 critical facilities (234 schools, 220 health centers, 23 COVID-19 isolation units, and 40 water wells) to solar systems, enabling these facilities to provide vital services to over 3.2 million people.

In **Burkina Faso**, IDA funded efforts to increase access to credit for underserved borrowers, facilitating access to inclusive finance, supporting private sector development and helping reduce the gender gap in financial inclusion. Between 2020 and early 2022, the IDA-supported Financial Inclusion Support Project (FISP) provided guarantees to encourage financial institutions to lend to under-served borrowers, most of which would not otherwise have been able to access credit. The FISP enabled 3,000 borrowers (including 1,293 Micro- Small- and Medium Enterprises, 711 farmers, and 996 women entrepreneurs), to access credit from banks and microfinance institutions. The project supported jobs and incomes, enabling borrowers to weather shocks from the effects of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic.

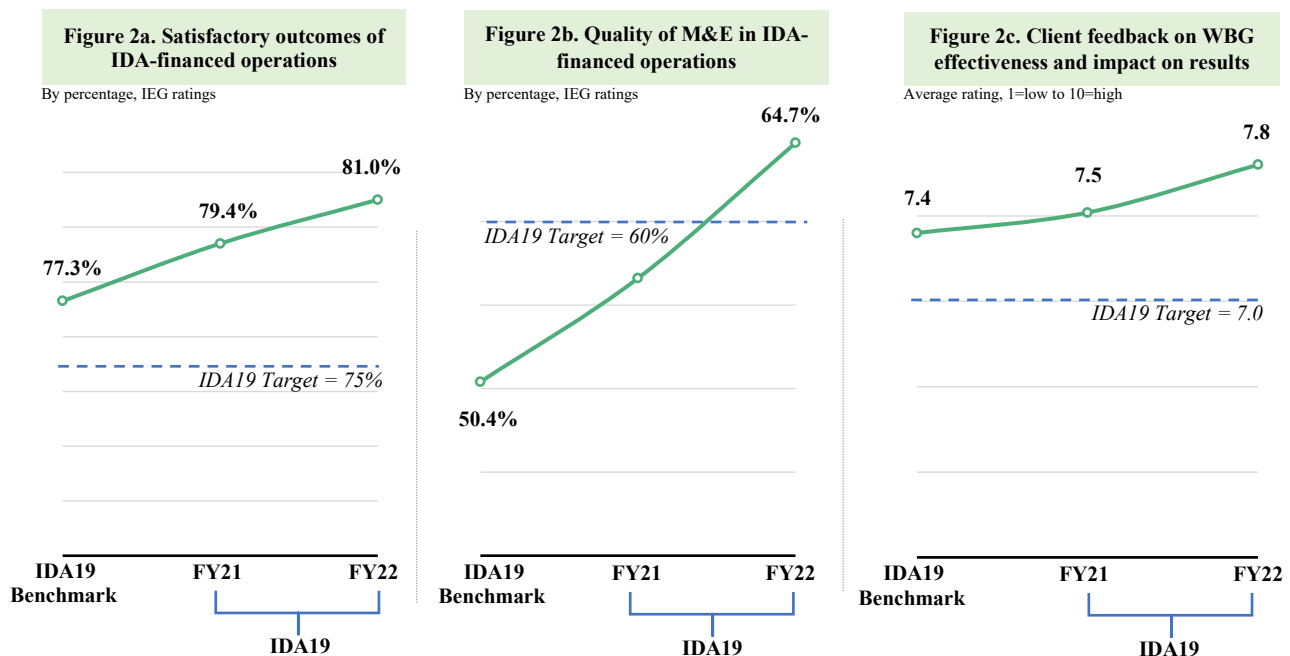
In **Bangladesh**, IDA helped avert disruptions in routine child immunizations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Responding to a dramatic drop in immunizations in early 2020, which threatened long-term health consequences, the Health Sector Support Project (HSSP) shifted its focus to maintain immunizations for children (0-11 months). These efforts halted the decline in immunizations in 2020 and restored coverage during 2021, maintaining at least 85 percent vaccination coverage in the HSSP-supported eastern divisions of Sylhet and Chattogram, while also reaching refugee camps for Rohingya people displaced from Myanmar. In Sylhet and Chattogram 1,212,206 children were vaccinated in 2020 and 1,136,888 in 2021. In camps for displaced Rohingya people, 28,585 children were vaccinated in 2020 and 25,864 in 2021.

Source: World Bank Results Stories, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results>

iii. Tier 3: IDA's Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

14. **IDA19 saw several improvements in operational and organizational effectiveness, which underpinned its ability to deliver strong results (see Figure 2).** The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) ratings of IDA operations continued to climb and exceeded their expected values, with nearly 85 percent achieving satisfactory outcome ratings as a share of commitments. IEG ratings of IDA CPF outcomes also continued a trend of steady improvement, largely driven by a stark uptick in FCS countries. These outcomes were supported by strong World Bank performance in IDA operations, with IEG ratings on project quality above expected targets. IEG's rating of the quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in IDA operations reached an all-time high at over 64 percent,⁶ surpassing its target of 60 percent. The percentage of IDA projects with a beneficiary feedback indicator at design also continued to perform well, standing at 98 percent, just shy of the expected value of 100 percent. Client feedback in IDA countries on the WBG's knowledge and effectiveness and the share of IDA Advisory Services and Analytics (ASAs) accomplishing their objectives remained above targets, including in FCS countries.

Figure 2. IDA19 Recorded Solid Improvements on Operational Effectiveness



15. **IDA's portfolio remained well-managed, as it expanded faster than ever before, and staff and clients faced continued travel restrictions and remote work arrangements.** Client assessments of WBG responsiveness continued to climb, remaining above target. Client assessments of WBG collaboration with other donors also improved, nearly reaching its target level. As IDA administered a record portfolio, proactivity saw a sharp increase, exceeding its target. While the overall Investment Project Financing (IPF) disbursement ratio remained slightly

⁶ This indicator measures percentage of the net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG that are rated "Substantial" or "High" on quality of M&E, against the total net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG in a three-year rolling basis.

below the target level, FCS countries surpassed the target for this indicator. Field presence in FCS showed signs of a rebound in FY22 after a sharp dip in FY21 due to COVID-related mobility restrictions, but was later affected by the situation in Afghanistan and Myanmar. Finally, total private capital mobilization increased in FY22, reaching \$14.4 billion for the IDA19 cycle.

16. Building on the strong foundation and results delivered in IDA19, IDA20 introduces several enhancements to make the IDA20 RMS even more outcome oriented and fit to meet today's challenges. The revamped RMS captures more outcomes, offers more disaggregation, and includes new indicators on important issues. While maintaining its three-tiered structure, the IDA20 RMS presents new features, including: (a) vertical linkages across tiers to better connect IDA's contributions to country-level outcomes; (b) new indicators that reflect strategic priorities across IDA20 special themes and cross-cutting issues; (c) monitoring of long-term progress made in IDA countries by retaining indicators from previous IDA cycles; and (d) increased alignment with the SDGs. The IDA20 RMS also reorganizes Tier 3 indicators into processes that are essential to manage for outcomes. These changes will enable IDA to draw lessons from implementation and surface knowledge gaps, thereby further advancing IDA's outcome orientation.

B. IDA19 Policy Framework




17. In the midst of crises, the IDA19 policy package was critical in keeping a line of sight on longer-term priorities but also proved highly relevant in the context of COVID-19. Implementation of the IDA19 policy commitments started strong despite the COVID-19 pandemic, and solid, early progress was recorded during the MTR discussions in April 2021. IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives welcomed the progress across the five special themes and four cross-cutting issues while endorsing adjustments to some policy commitments, where the original three-year targets were no longer realistic given the shift in client needs, pandemic related restrictions on mobility, and the shortening of the IDA19 implementation period to two years.⁷

18. Delivery of the IDA19 policy commitments was successful with the vast majority of targets achieved or exceeded—despite extremely challenging circumstances for clients and Bank staff—providing a solid basis for continuing support in IDA20 and beyond. Out of the 44 IDA19 policy commitments, the targets for 25 were exceeded, demonstrating the relevance of the policy framework and the heightened client demand in a number of areas during the pandemic. Overall, the targets for 36 out of 44 policy commitments were met, and of the eight remaining policy commitments, five only missed the target marginally, of which three were monitored against their original three-year targets (see Table 2 and Annex 2).⁸

⁷ These adjustments involved revising the three-year targets for 14 of the 44 IDA19 policy commitments, including 12 where targets were reduced and two where targets were increased. The three-year targets for the remaining 30 policy commitments were retained, despite the shortened IDA cycle.

⁸ In addition, as anticipated in the IDA19 Deputies Report, the Bank also launched the new Crisis Preparedness Gap Analysis, an approach to assess countries' capacity to prepare for and manage crises.

Table 2. Delivery of IDA19 Policy Commitments

		3-year Targets	Revised Targets	Total
	<i>Exceeded Targets</i>	16	9	25
	<i>Met Targets</i>	10	1	11
	<i>Did not meet Targets</i>	4	4	8

i. Jobs and Economic Transformation

19. **The priorities for the JET special theme, identified prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, proved to be highly relevant in mitigating the impacts of the crisis.** The JET special theme took on renewed importance during the pandemic, as the economic impacts continued to result in diminished economic activity, massive job losses, and reduced productivity levels. Guided by systematic diagnostics and strong analytics, IDA supported countries to develop targeted strategies for JET, identifying the sources of growth available to them and prioritizing the constraints to be addressed to unlock specific opportunities.⁹

20. **The vast majority of the JET policy commitments were delivered, with some exceeding their targets.** IDA's support for the development and modernization of regional infrastructure increased and significantly exceeded the target of ten with 24 countries supported. Strong delivery was also recorded on support to digital financial services and digital entrepreneurship elements in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) projects, with 21 of 33 projects meeting the policy commitment (63 percent against a target of 50 percent). A total of 20 operations in 14 countries (against a target of 10) supported programs or policies to improve skills and employability toward more and higher-quality jobs. Furthermore, IDA participated in country platforms in 14 countries, against the policy commitment's three-year target of 10.

21. **A few targets were missed marginally as a result of the shift in client priorities and the shortening of the IDA19 cycle.** Fifty-six percent of IDA19 agriculture and agribusiness projects included support for participation in value chains with high potential for growth and job creation, thus marginally missing the target of 58 percent. Shifts in client priorities also meant that the target for boosting broadband penetration in 18 countries was missed by just one country. And

⁹ Some of the key analytical reports included "Firms 2.0" - Supporting Firms in Restructuring and Recovery"; "At Your Service? The Promise of Services-Led Development"; and "The Nexus between Trade and Climate Change: Impacts and Issues for Developing Countries" The rapid response Business Pulse Surveys provided essential insights on the distributional impacts of COVID-19, identifying those able to adjust their business models, absorb new technologies, or access government support programs. Sound analytics, like the Country Private Sector Diagnostics (CPSD), also proved to have an important role in guiding the selection of investments.

while a total of 17 pilots in economic transformation were prepared to estimate indirect and/or induced jobs impacts, this was slightly below the target of 20. Meanwhile, more pilots are underway and will be completed in the first part of IDA20.

ii. Gender and Development

22. **Across all areas, implementation of the IDA19 Gender and Development special theme was highly successful, and targets for several policy commitments were exceeded significantly.** The commitment on women's empowerment was delivered in 11 countries, against a target of ten, during a time when health systems were severely stretched, particularly in the target countries with the lowest human capital index. Similarly, with 68 percent of digital skills development operations supporting women's access to higher productivity jobs, the target for this policy commitment was also exceeded. IDA far exceeded the 30 percent target for creating employment opportunities for women in medium and high skilled jobs in infrastructure sectors. Seventy percent of infrastructure operations complied with this commitment due to concerted efforts by clients and Bank task teams, and underpinned by strong support for gender tagging, which was further prioritized during IDA19.

23. **IDA commitments on digital development, land, and prevention of gender-based violence also met their targets, with particularly noteworthy results for land operations.** All 19 financing operations for digital development under IDA19 supported women's increased access to, and usage of, digital services. On GBV prevention and response, five healthcare operations and five education operations contributed to delivering safe, quality, and inclusive services in IDA countries. Furthermore, 81 percent against a target of 50 percent of IDA19 operations supporting land administration, post-disaster reconstruction and recovery, and urban development included specific actions to strengthen women's land rights. For example, an urban project in Mozambique used the number of land use rights titles issued to female head of households or jointly with their partners as a performance-based condition for disbursement.

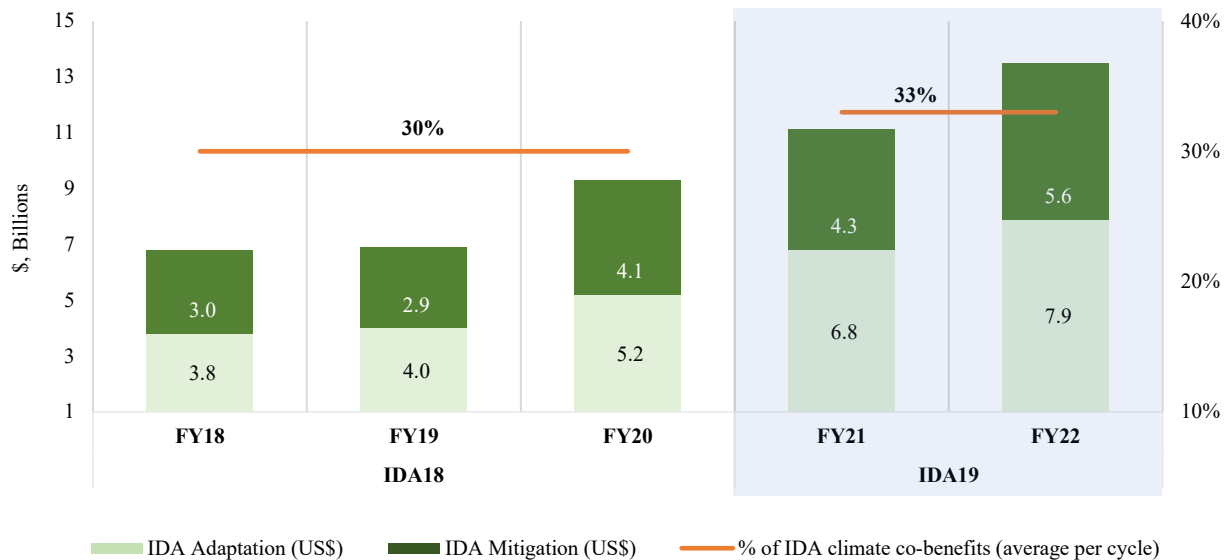
iii. Climate Change

24. **IDA met or exceeded all but one of the policy commitment targets for the Climate Change special theme.** IDA's climate co-benefits comprised 33 percent of total commitments on average during IDA19, surpassing the target of 30 percent, of which 60 percent supported adaptation (see figure 3). Furthermore, of the IDA19 operations with more than 20 percent climate co-benefits approved over FY21-FY22, nearly 100 percent included at least one climate-related results indicator, thus exceeding the 90 percent target. The Resilience Rating System (RRS) methodology was developed to provide guidance and specific criteria to assess the resilience of projects to climate risks and the resilience built through projects in the broader community or sector.¹⁰ The RRS helped ensure that climate resilience was embedded in the design of IDA

¹⁰ World Bank. 2021. Resilience Rating System (RRS): A Methodology for Building and Tracking Resilience to Climate Change. World Bank, Washington, DC. World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35039>. In addition, an accompanying methodology on how to add a stress test for climate change and natural disasters to the economic analysis of a project has also been developed. See World Bank. 2021. Integrating Climate Change and Natural Disasters in the Economic Analysis of Projects: A Disaster and Climate Risk Stress Test Methodology. World Bank, Washington, DC. World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35751>.

operations, and the piloting of the RRS in eight FCS countries demonstrated the flexibility of the RRS to be applied in a diverse set of countries with varying underlying causes of climate vulnerability.

Figure 3. IDA Adaptation, Mitigation and Climate Co-Benefits



25. **IDA19 stepped-up support to bolster social protection programs, while also supporting countries to update and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs), and continuing to mainstream climate change in country engagement products.** With 47 countries benefiting through 97 operations, IDA19 support to Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) significantly exceeded the target of 35 countries. IDA19 further supported 25 countries to update and/or implement their NDCs, surpassing the target of 15 countries by a considerable margin. Climate change considerations were successfully mainstreamed in country engagement products, with all 12 IDA CPFs approved during FY21-FY22 including climate-related or NDC-based objectives and/or results indicators. In addition, IDA19 supported 20 countries to update and/or implement their NBSAPs, thus meeting the target.

26. **IDA19 put forward an ambitious agenda for renewable energy and battery storage, which was challenged by shifts in client priorities due to COVID-19 impacts, and this work continues in IDA20.** A total of 2.1 GWh of battery storage in over 13 countries was supported, exceeding the target for the shortened IDA19. Furthermore, nearly 4 GW of renewable energy in over 24 countries were supported, which was below the 5 GW target, as some operations were delayed to FY23. The energy systems transition is critical for low-carbon and climate resilient development, and IDA will continue to provide support under the ambitious IDA20 Climate Change special theme.

iv. Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

27. **IDA19 continued the strong efforts to operationalize the WBG FCV Strategy, scaling up financing and staffing, and introduced the FCV Envelope to respond to FCV situations with agility and tailored support.** The mutually reinforcing FCV Strategy and IDA19 policy commitments were instrumental in supporting IDA FCS to address FCV drivers and risks more comprehensively.¹¹ This was underpinned by FCV analysis that helped guide a stronger and more tailored treatment of the FCV agenda in the country engagement cycle and subsequent programming. The new methodology for Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) established a robust diagnostic framework with an enhanced operational focus, including an FCV-sensitive portfolio analysis, as well as actionable and context specific recommendations on country programming. Furthermore, 13 regional IDA19 operations, informed by Regional RRAs for the Sahel, Lake Chad, and Horn of Africa are now under implementation supporting interventions aimed at tackling FCV drivers and risks in 16 countries.

28. **The FCV Envelope was operationalized to provide enhanced and tailored support to IDA FCS, while the Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) continued IDA's support for medium- to long-term development solutions for refugees and host communities.** The introduction of the FCV Envelope in IDA19 was a key innovation, which helped target resources to countries facing acute FCV and scale up the Bank's support for prevention and resilience, remaining engaged during conflict, and helping countries transition out of FCV (see Section III B).¹² Importantly, in addition to financial support, the FCV Envelope helped elevate country-level discussions on FCV dynamics, including supporting the development of prevention and turnaround strategies in 11 Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA)/ Turn Around Allocation (TAA) beneficiary countries. In addition to mainstreaming support across the portfolio, IDA19 also financed prevention- and turnaround-specific operations, as well as operations addressing conflict. Twenty-five WHR financing operations totaling \$1.3 billion were approved in IDA19, supporting a range of issues such as urban safety nets, infrastructure, education, skills upgrading, energy access, municipal transfers, and health systems strengthening. In addition to the financial resources provided to refugee hosting countries, the refugee policy review framework was jointly prepared by the UNHCR and the Bank and publicly disclosed in 2021.

29. **IDA stepped up to meet demand in key sectors, thus exceeding targets for some FCV commitments, and continued to increase the staffing footprint in IDA countries affected by FCV, although the original staffing target was not met.** Improvements in social sector service delivery in 14 IDA FCS countries were supported, with a focus on addressing differential constraints faced by men and women, and persons with disabilities, thus meeting the commitment.

¹¹ World Bank. 2021. *World Bank Engagement in Situations of Conflict: An Evaluation of FY10–20 Experience*. Independent Evaluation Group. Washington, DC: World Bank. (IEG Conflict Evaluation 2021)

¹² The FCV Envelope is comprised of three allocations, which come in addition to the PBA: (i) the Prevention and Resilience Allocation provides enhanced support for countries at risk of falling into high-intensity conflict or large-scale violence, based on government commitment and agreed milestones; (ii) the Remaining Engaged during Conflict Allocation enables IDA to maintain a base level of engagement in a small number of countries that experience high-intensity conflict and have extremely limited government capacity, and (iii) the Turn Around Allocation supports countries emerging from a period of conflict, social/political crisis or disengagement, where there is a window of opportunity to pursue reforms that can accelerate a transition out of fragility and build resilience, based on government commitment and agreed milestones.

Furthermore, as pandemic increased the demand for digital solutions, IDA19 significantly scaled up the use of digital tools in IDA FCS, such as the *Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision* (GEMS) for enhanced project implementation, supervision, monitoring and coordination. GEMS also proved to be an effective tool for donor coordination and to enable partners on the ground to enhance development monitoring. For instance, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has adopted GEMS as an in-house method for project supervision. As of end FY22, there were 738 GE+ Bank Staff working in IDA FCS or based in non-FCS/non-US locations serving IDA FCS and focusing most of their work program on FCV. This is a net footprint increase of 88 staff during the two-year period, against the baseline of 650. The main reasons for not reaching the IDA19 target of 100 is that staff in Afghanistan and Myanmar transitioned out of those countries as operations were scaled down or paused.

v. Governance and Institutions

30. Building on IDA's longstanding engagements in countries, implementation of the Governance and Institutions special theme showed strong progress and delivered a series of notable results. The policy commitments on debt sustainability, fiscal risk and debt management, domestic resource mobilization, human capital financing, GovTech solutions, pandemic preparedness, and e-procurement all exceeded targets by large margins. On GovTech, the strong performance was facilitated by the interlinkedness of the special theme and the Technology cross-cutting issue, which ensured increased universal access to key services for poor, vulnerable, and persons with disabilities through accessible e-services and digital service access points.

31. Despite significant achievements on removing constraints to infrastructure investments and strengthening core government functions, the targets for these commitments were missed by a narrow margin. IDA delivered support in 19 countries to address governance constraints to the development, financing, and delivery of quality infrastructure investments, just short of the target of 20. The commitment to strengthen core government functions to address FCV drivers provided support in 83 percent of active FCS countries, missing the 95 percent target. The remaining active IDA FCS countries included Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Timor-Leste, and Tuvalu all of which have a small number of projects, thus limiting opportunities for support in these areas. Going forward, this work will continue, guided by the IDA20 policy package.

32. The COVID-19 pandemic led to an operating environment that was more complex, constrained, and challenging, and implementation followed very different trajectories, as IDA adapted to respond to evolving client demands. For example, the commitment on human capital financing was initially delayed, but as IDA19 progressed, the expansion of human capital financing to address COVID-19 was increasingly accompanied by structural measures to improve the sustainability of human capital financing beyond the crisis-related surge and into the long-run. At the same time, from the beginning of IDA19, the demand for pandemic preparedness plans increased above and beyond what was originally expected. As a result, the target to support at least 25 IDA countries to strengthen the implementation of pandemic preparedness plans was met within the first year of IDA19. The target was increased from 25 to 35 IDA countries at the IDA19 MTR, but even this higher target was achieved, with 37 IDA countries benefiting from support.

vi. Cross-Cutting Issues

33. **The introduction of cross-cutting issues was an important innovation in the IDA19 policy package.** The IDA19 policy package expanded IDA's reach by incorporating debt, human capital, disability inclusion, and technology as cross-cutting issues. The cross-cutting issues helped ensure a systematic focus on priority issues across special themes, while strengthening coherence and enhancing synergies. Targeted policy actions helped to deepen IDA's impact across dialogue, finance, and operations, and further mainstream IDA support to these priority areas.

Debt

34. **Important progress was achieved through the implementation of the IDA19 debt policy commitments with several countries improving their debt reporting and fiscal risk management practices.** Through IDA's support, at least 35 countries enhanced debt transparency by improving the debt coverage in their debt sustainability analyses or by expanding the coverage and timeliness of their debt reports. Some countries published inaugural debt reports or implemented reforms that are expected to enhance debt transparency going forward, e.g., decrees or instructions requiring enhanced regular debt reporting. Furthermore, at least 30 countries improved their fiscal risk management practices, including through publication of fiscal risk statements, assessments of specific fiscal risks, and the development of fiscal risk management strategies. Some countries also implemented debt management strategies through annual borrowing plans and issuance calendars, despite the uncertainties around borrowing needs due to the COVID-19 crisis.

Box 3. The Sustainable Development Finance Policy

The SDFP was introduced in July 2020 at the start of IDA19 to help countries manage rising debt risks. Situated within the broader context of the World Bank's debt agenda, the SDFP has two pillars: the Debt Sustainability Enhancement Program (DSEP), which provides incentives for countries to move toward transparent and sustainable financing; and the Program of Creditor Outreach (PCO), which facilitates information sharing, dialogue, and coordination among creditors to help address debt-related risks, building on IDA's expertise and convening role.

The emerging results of the first two years of implementation show that SDFP played a critical role in incentivizing reforms in the areas of debt transparency, debt management and fiscal sustainability and strengthening creditor coordination.

- i. Under the DSEP pillar, IDA's support has helped to incentivize progress through preparing and implementing PPAs, based on well-established diagnostics and existing programs and taking into consideration country circumstances. IDA countries implemented a total of 141 PPAs in 58 countries in FY22 against 130 PPAs in 55 countries in FY21. Over 90 percent of the countries successfully implemented their PPAs in both years.

Box continues on the next page

Box 3 continued

- ii. Under the PCO pillar, IDA provided a platform to improve information sharing among creditors for common principles, including through global, regional, and in-country level engagements with all stakeholders. The key outcomes of the creditor outreach include aligning PPAs of IDA with the Asian Development Bank and enhancing coherence with the Agreed Policy Actions of AfDB, as well as sharing information systematically on non-concessional borrowing limits. IDA is also working to further identify entry points with non-Paris Club creditors to strengthen coordination as well as ramping up the outreach activities in countries with unique challenges, including countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations, such as in the Sahel Region, and small states.

35. **Performance and policy actions (PPAs) under the Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP) were key for meeting the policy commitments (see Box 3).** IDA countries implemented ambitious PPAs, supported by the implementation of the joint World Bank/IMF Multipronged Approach on Addressing Debt Vulnerabilities, and debt considerations were increasingly integrated in Bank operations. For example, the second Gambia Development Policy Financing led to the development of a framework for managing government guarantees, and the development and publication of an annual borrowing plan. Similarly, authorities in Benin benefitted from technical assistance enabling the country to develop a detailed risk assessment methodology for government guarantees and on-lending, as required under the SDFP PPAs.

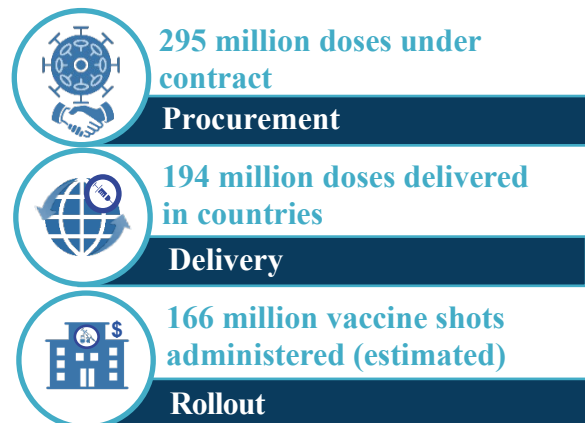
Human Capital

36. **IDA19 saw a significant increase in financing of human development operations as a result of the COVID-19 crisis and the heightened demand.** IDA lending for human development operations more than doubled to an annual average of \$10.4 billion, compared to the ten-year period before. To tackle the COVID-19 crisis, programs were repurposed and reprioritized in many IDA countries. For example, primary health care programs were expanded to address emerging needs, such as support for isolation and treatment centers for COVID-19 and the procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), medical oxygen, ventilators, and vaccines (see figure 4).

Education programs quickly responded to the crisis by shifting focus from basic education to innovations to ensure continued virtual learning and service delivery during school closures. And many social protection programs that primarily focused on the rural poor pivoted to also cover vulnerable informal workers in urban areas.

37. **Throughout all this, IDA met and, in some cases, exceeded several key IDA19 commitments, most noticeably on ASP.** IDA19 supported improved skills and employability toward more and higher-quality jobs, considering the differential constraints facing young women

Figure 4. Supporting COVID-19 Vaccine Rollout in IDA Countries



and men, and people with disabilities in 14 countries against a target of 10. IDA19 also saw strong performance on GBV prevention and responses, and on sustainable human capital financing as well as on women's empowerment through quality health care, and social services for disadvantaged groups in FCS. And while the ambition of the policy commitment target relating to adaptive health and social protection and to pandemic preparedness plans was increased to 35 countries at the MTR, this was still exceeded.

Disability

38. Significant progress was made across the six policy commitments related to disability inclusion, with five exceeding their targets. Sixty-three percent of IDA operations supporting digital services and entrepreneurship in MSMEs included disability inclusion, against a target of 50 percent, and 14 countries were supported to improve the skills and employability of persons with disabilities, exceeding the target of ten. In IDA FCS, 14 country portfolios supported improvements in social sector service delivery for persons with disabilities (against a target of 10), while 16 countries were supported on universally accessible GovTech (against a target of 8). Thirty-one IDA countries (against a target of 30) were supported with partially or fully including the Washington Group Set of Questions on Disability in statistical operations, thereby providing information on disability that is comparable throughout the world.

39. IDA19 accelerated the systematic focus on persons with disabilities in IDA operations by supporting the development of targeted programs and services. In addition to benefiting IDA countries, processes put in place to meet and monitor the IDA19 targets drove positive impacts by generating awareness, building technical capacity, and facilitating knowledge sharing among task teams working on IDA and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) countries alike. This complemented efforts to safeguard against the exclusion of persons with disabilities across Bank operations, in line with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The ESF provides for universal access to Bank-supported operations, along with a tracking indicator, and requires IDA clients to look specifically at disability as part of social assessments. A total of 28.1 percent of IDA IPF operations applied the concept of universal access at design.

Technology

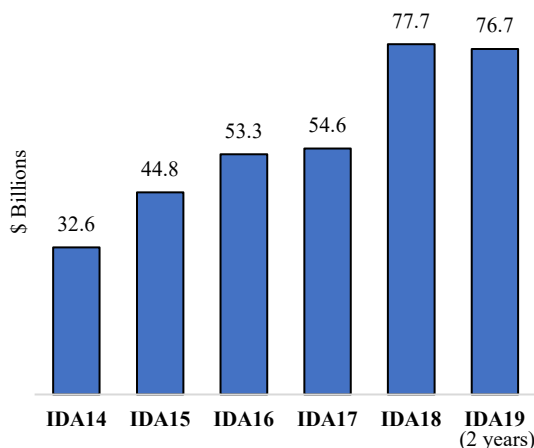
40. Demand and delivery under the Technology cross-cutting issue was strong in IDA19. The COVID-19 crisis accentuated the urgent need to address the digital divide and accelerate the adoption of transformative technology in IDA countries to kickstart a green, inclusive, and resilient recovery. Of the seven Technology-related policy commitments, six were met with results significantly exceeding their targets. This includes financing operations for digital skills development that support women's access to higher productivity jobs, including online work; and scaling up the use of digital tools such as the GEMS for enhanced project implementation, supervision, monitoring, and coordination in IDA FCS and other countries. Furthermore, the target of implementing e-procurement systems to increase the efficiency of public spending was exceeded, and demand for GovTech solutions to enhance and improve the inclusivity of service access remained high. IDA also fully met the target of incorporating digital financial services and/or digital entrepreneurship elements in at least 50 percent of entrepreneurship and MSME

projects, and the target of supporting broadband penetration was only marginally missed by one country.

III. IDA19 FINANCING DELIVERY

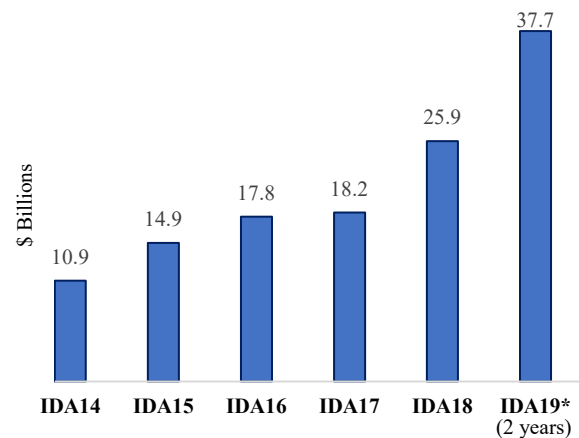
41. **The IDA19 results and solid progress on the policy commitments were enabled by strong financial support during the IDA cycle.** At the end of FY22, IDA19 resources were fully utilized, with delivery amounting to \$76.7 billion.¹³ This compares to \$77.7 billion and \$54.6 billion committed in IDA18 and IDA17, respectively (Figure 5). IDA19 commitments far exceeded previous replenishments over a comparable two-year period, as IDA stepped up to meet countries' heightened financing needs, including the impacts from the war in Ukraine.¹⁴ On average per FY, IDA19 delivery of \$37.7 billion was 46 percent higher than the average annual commitments in IDA18, and more than double the average annual commitments in IDA17 (See Figure 6).

Figure 5. Total IDA Commitments, IDA14 – IDA19*



*Total IDA18 and IDA19 commitments includes PSW financing.

Figure 6. IDA Commitments by Average FY, IDA14-IDA19



*Based on the decision by the Board in June FY22, four IDA19 grandfathered projects worth \$1.2 billion approved in July FY23 due to an extension of approval timelines, will be counted against the IDA19 commitment totals by replenishment cycle and towards FY23 by fiscal year. Totals include PSW commitments.

42. **IDA demonstrated its agility by repurposing IDA19 resources to finance the emergency response to the COVID-19 crisis.** Under the Global COVID-19 Health Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA), the Bank provided a total of \$5.1 billion in financing during IDA19 and a total of \$6.7 billion since the beginning of the crisis, to help countries respond to the

¹³ This amount includes recommitments of cancelled balances from previous replenishments, and \$1.2 billion for four operations approved by the Board in July 2022 due to the extension of the closing date of the approval of IDA19 operations.

¹⁴ In April 2022, IDA Participants endorsed and the Board approved exceptional support in FY22 of \$1 billion in short-maturity non-concessional (on IBRD-terms) financing to Ukraine, utilizing IDA's temporary capital capacity, and increasing Moldova's access to the IDA19 CRW by \$100 million.

pandemic.¹⁵ As a result of the significant COVID-19 response, FY21 and FY22 set a record with total commitments of \$36.6 billion and \$38.9 billion respectively, including Private Sector Window (PSW) and excluding grandfathered projects approved in FY23.

43. **Most regions experienced large increases in IDA19 financing with continued growth in the share of resources for Africa (Figure 7).** With \$53.0 billion, the Africa region accounted for 71 percent of IDA19 commitments, an increase of 9 percentage points compared to IDA18. This was followed by the South Asia region with 16 percent (\$12.0 billion), Europe and Central Asia with five percent (\$3.9 billion), \$2.8 billion or four percent for East Asia and Pacific, and around two percent each for Latin America and Caribbean and the Middle East and North Africa, representing \$1.8 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively. In Africa, the sub-regions of the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and Lake Chad, which were severely affected by conflict and violence, received \$26.5 billion during FY21-FY22, compared to \$25.9 billion during the three-year IDA18. In particular, IDA financing to the Sahel region increased substantially to \$6.6 billion, representing an 11 percent increase from IDA18 (\$5.9 billion).

Figure 7. Regional Share of IDA19 Commitments (Excluding PSW)

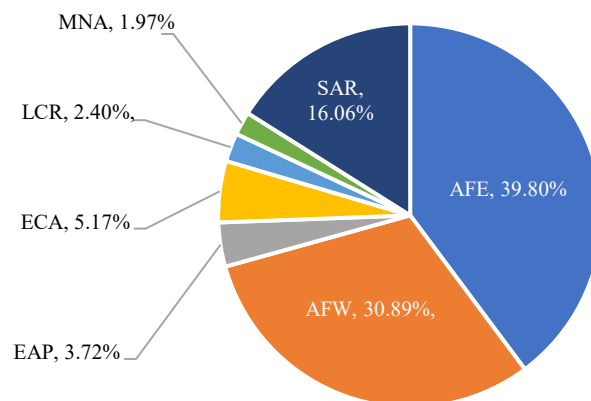


Figure 8. FCS/FCV Commitments, IDA16 - IDA19

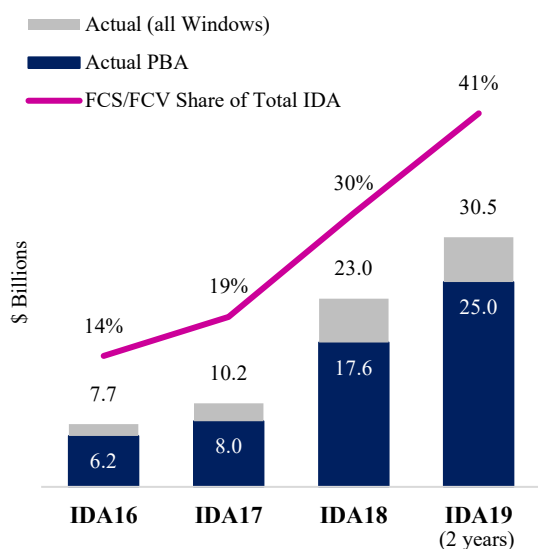
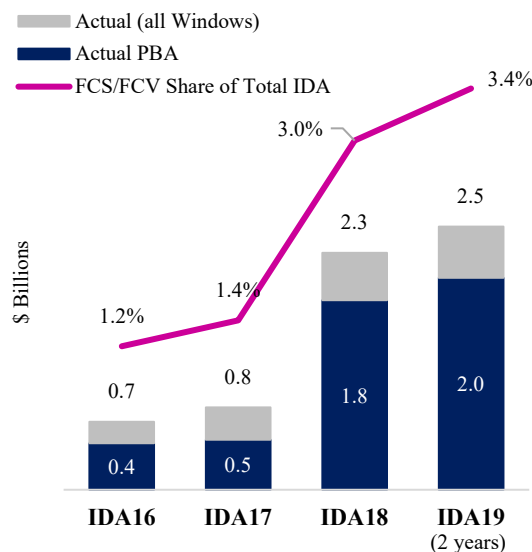


Figure 9. Small States Commitments, IDA16 - IDA19



¹⁵ As part of this financing, the Fast Track COVID-19 Facility (FTCF) endorsed by Executive Directors on March 17, 2020, provided \$1.6 billion from the IDA18 Crisis Response Window (CRW) to finance emergency health responses, including exceptional support to recent IDA graduates Moldova and Mongolia.

44. **IDA19 enabled a significant boost in financial support to countries classified as FCS, as well as Small States.** Total commitments to IDA FCS reached \$30.5 billion in the two-year IDA19, exceeding the FCS lending level of \$23.0 billion in IDA18 and the share in total IDA by 11 percentage points (Figure 8). On an annual basis, this increase was even more pronounced with average annual lending to FCS nearly doubling from \$7.7 billion in IDA18 to \$15.2 billion in IDA19. This was despite increased fragility in some large FCS countries during the IDA19 cycle that led to the disruption of Bank operations, such as in Mali and Sudan. IDA commitments to Small States also reached \$2.5 billion during the two-year period, up from \$2.3 billion during IDA18, and tripling in volume from \$0.8 billion in IDA17, with country allocations increasing 4 times (Figure 9).

45. **IDA19 supported a wide array of investments across sectors, while continuing a strong focus on human development and increasing climate co-benefits.** The largest share of funding—\$21.6 billion or 29 percent of total—supported Human Development operations, close to the \$23.4 billion committed in IDA18, despite IDA19 being an exceptional two-year cycle. The increase was driven by the continued COVID-19 response in IDA19. The share of infrastructure financing saw an increase of two percentage points with total volume going from \$15.4 billion in IDA18 to \$15.8 billion in IDA19. Support to operations in Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions, and Sustainable Development increased in terms of volume, albeit the share in total volume stayed flat compared to IDA18. IDA's climate co-benefits reached 33 percent of total commitments on average over FY21-FY22.

46. **The share of grants and concessional financing increased considerably in IDA19.** IDA's grant allocation framework systematically prioritizes its scarce grants toward the poorest countries facing debt vulnerabilities. The share of grants in IDA19 increased to 34 percent of total IDA commitments (\$25.3 billion) from 27 percent in IDA18 (\$20.8 billion). This increase was partly expected given the heightened debt vulnerabilities before COVID-19, and further amplified by the deterioration of risks of debt distress in several IDA countries during the crisis.

47. **All lending instruments were used to meet diverse client needs, with IPF continuing to be the most commonly used lending instrument.** In IDA19, IPF lending to IDA countries amounted to \$54.6 billion, accounting for 74 percent of total commitments. This represents an increase from 68 percent (\$52.3 billion) in IDA18. As a result, Development Policy Financing (DPF) commitments declined to \$10.3 billion in IDA19 from \$14 billion in IDA18. Commitments to Program-for-Results Financing (PforR) also declined slightly to \$9.0 billion in IDA19 compared to \$10.0 billion in IDA18.

48. **In a demonstration of IDA's implementation efforts and IDA countries' absorptive capacity, disbursements under IDA19 continued their upward trend and achieved historical heights.** FY21 saw the largest volume of disbursements in IDA's history at \$22.9 billion. Average disbursements per fiscal year in IDA19 were \$22.1 billion compared with \$17.7 billion in IDA18. This impressive effort by clients and Bank staff contributed to ensure resources were being put to work and reaching those in need in a time crisis.

A. IDA19 Country Allocations

49. **Aggregate IDA19 commitments from Country Allocations (Performance-Based Allocations (PBA) and the FCV Envelope top-ups) reached \$59.8 billion during FY21-22,¹⁶ representing an increase from \$57.6 billion delivered in the three-year IDA18 cycle.** Country Allocations provide unearmarked resources and are a key element of IDA's value proposition, with the PBA representing a centerpiece of core resource allocations. PBA delivery in IDA19 exceeded the original envelope of \$56 billion, augmented by resources from cancelled balances and reallocations released by IDA windows (See Table 3).

Table 3. IDA19 Allocations vs. Commitments

In \$, billion	IDA19 Allocations ^{1/}	IDA19 Commitments
I. IDA Country Allocations	56.0	58.6
II IDA Windows	14.3	14.0
<i>Concessional</i>		
Regional Window	5.6	5.9
Host Communities and Refugees Window	1.4	1.3
Crisis Response Window	2.5	2.1
<i>Non-concessional</i>		
Scale-up Window	3.2	3.0
Private Sector Window	1.7	1.7
III. Arrears Clearance	1.0	1.0
Total	71.3	73.6
Memo Items:		
IDA Graduates (recommitments)		0.9
Ukraine		1.0
IDA19 grandfathered projects approved in FY23		1.2
Total Commitments		76.7

^{1/} Reflects revised allocations for a 2-year IDA19 cycle.

50. **The introduction of the FCV Envelope in IDA19 helped boost support and deepen IDA's engagement in FCS.** The uptake and demand for the FCV Envelope was significant, which helped incentivize FCS clients in eligible countries to focus the policy dialogue and financing programs more directly on FCV drivers and sources of resilience. Seven PRA eligible countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger) received an additional \$3.3 billion; four TAA eligible countries (CAR, Somalia, Sudan, and The Gambia) received an additional \$1.8 billion; and two Remaining Engaged during Conflict Allocation (RECA) eligible countries (South Sudan and Yemen) received an additional \$365 million. In total, the FCV Envelope provided \$5.4 billion.¹⁷ to country allocations for thirteen eligible countries. Despite recent challenges and increased FCV risks in some countries, IDA has continued to engage and provide support to IDA FCS.¹⁸

¹⁶ This amount includes \$1.2 billion in grandfathered IDA19 projects that were approved by the Board in July 2022.

¹⁷ Excludes pre-arrears clearance grant for Sudan (SDR287.9 million).

¹⁸ For more details on the operationalization of the FCV envelope in IDA19, please also see *IDA19 : Mid-term Review of the Operationalization of the Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Envelope (English)*. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/280011636535499521/IDA19-Mid-term-Review-of-the-Operationalization-of-the-Fragility-Conflict-and-Violence-FCV-Envelope>

51. **Maximizing the use of IDA19 resources was critical to the successful delivery of IDA19, and was largely enabled by the flexibility inbuilt in the reallocation mechanism of IDA's framework.** The existing reallocation mechanism in IDA's policy framework enabled Management and the Board to quickly redirect resources to areas of need to address heightened demand in IDA countries due to the impact of multiple crises, compounded by increased disruptions in FCS countries.¹⁹ During IDA19, reallocations amounted to about \$7.4 billion,²⁰ with the lion's share of about \$5.8 billion²¹ redirected through intra- and inter-regional PBA reallocations while about \$1.6 billion was redirected from IDA windows and other sources.²² Reallocations prioritized emerging urgent needs such as supporting COVID-19 vaccination efforts, addressing food insecurity and natural disasters, and in line with corporate priorities including support for FCS, Small States and Climate co-benefits.

B. IDA19 Window Implementation

52. **The CRW remained a highly relevant financing platform for critical interventions to support IDA countries as they responded to a range of crises.** During IDA19, CRW commitments amounted to \$2.1 billion.²³ This included \$640 million in ERF resources to address rising food insecurity in 15 countries; \$920 million to respond to various crisis such as economic shocks and cyclones/floods in Cabo Verde, Fiji, Niger, Tonga, Yemen, Niger, Madagascar, South Sudan, and Malawi; \$148 million of IDA19 CRW net resources allocated through the FTCF,²⁴ as well as \$328 million to the two IDA19 graduates, Moldova and Mongolia.²⁵ Through the FTCF, IDA19 CRW resources supported IDA countries to prevent, detect, and respond to COVID-19 and to strengthen national public health preparedness systems to anticipate and address future outbreaks.

53. **The Regional Window (RW) helped finance a total of 44 operations across 41 IDA countries for a total amount of \$9.4 billion, of which \$5.9 billion came from the RW, with the balance drawn mostly from country allocations.** Forty-four percent of IDA19 RW financing (\$2.6 billion) went to IDA FCS, of which \$1.2 billion was invested in the Sahel alone and about \$0.7 billion in the Lake Chad region. While the bulk of RW resources were invested in Eastern and Southern Africa (AFE) and Western and Central Africa (AFW), the window continued to

¹⁹ For details on bulk reallocations approved by the Board and endorsed by IDA Participants please see *Adjustments to IDA19, IDA/R2021-0189*. Washington, D.C.: International Development Association and *IDA19: Reallocation of Resources, IDA/R2021-031*. Washington, D.C.: International Development Association for information on additional reallocations (Regional Window, CRW), reallocation flexibilities accorded to Management, and redistribution of SDFP set-asides.

²⁰ Using the IDA19 foreign exchange reference rate of SDR/\$1.38318.

²¹ About \$5.2 billion originated from a few large borrowers - Ethiopia, Sudan, Mali, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.

²² Resources were also redirected from FY21 SDFP set-asides, unallocated balance from IDA19 FCV envelope and cancelled balances.

²³ CRW utilization in IDA19 remained consistent with its design as a 'last resort' buffer for extraordinary crises, including natural disasters. It bears notice that the generalized COVID-19 crisis response was financed through the PBA.

²⁴ It bears noting that the CRW also provided approximately \$1 billion in IDA18 to support countries' COVID-19 response through the FTCF. There were no requests for ERF support for disease outbreaks in IDA19, in part because the ERF only came into effect in July 2020 when COVID-19 had already reached pandemic proportions and was no longer at early response stage.

²⁵ The residual represents IDA19 advances returned to the CRW.

enable regional integration in other regions, including in support of Small States. For instance, the Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean project helped strengthen the enabling environment for economic recovery and resilience of coastal areas in Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; while in East Asia and Pacific (EAP), a series of resilient transportation projects contributed to the development of regional integration infrastructure in Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga. Transport projects received the highest share of IDA19 RW resources (\$2 billion or 35 percent), including through investments in key economic corridors between Cameroon and Chad; Niger, Burkina Faso, and Togo; as well as in Lao (connecting markets between Thailand and Vietnam). Agriculture was another key sector, with \$1.2 billion of investments (21 percent) – including through food systems resilience programs in both West and East Africa and through the second stage of the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project. The RW continued to pioneer innovative financing mechanism to incentivize regional integration in IDA countries, including through direct grant financing to regional organizations totaling \$280 million in 15 regional entities. The RW also financed its first ever regional PforR for the Eastern Africa Regional Statistics Program-for-Results.

54. The WHR delivered significant support to refugees and host communities with \$1.3 billion in financial support to eligible countries. Twenty-five WHR operations were approved totaling \$1.3 billion across three regions (AFE, AFW, and Middle East & North Africa (MENA)) and supporting ten countries.²⁶ The operations covered multiple sectors, including health, education, social protection, community-driven development, water and sanitation, municipal infrastructure, roads, jobs and skills training. For example, the WHR supported the South Sudan Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project to provide cash transfers and access to income generating opportunities and to strengthen the National Safety Net Delivery System. The Djibouti Health System Strengthening Project will provide support to improve the utilization of quality reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, adolescent health and nutrition services, with priority given to underserved areas, refugees and host communities. And the Uganda Generating Growth Opportunities and Productivity for Women Enterprises Project will help increase access to entrepreneurial services for female entrepreneurs, enabling them to grow their enterprises in targeted locations, including host and refugee communities.

55. The Scale-Up Window (SUW) supported transformational operations under IDA19, delivering \$3.0 billion in commitments over the shortened two-year cycle. By June 30, 2022, twenty-one SUW operations had been approved totaling \$3.0 billion. A total of 17 IPF operations were fully financed by SUW in IDA19, including a \$139 million project in Benin to increase access to electricity and a \$120 million project in Bangladesh to support climate-smart agriculture and water management. In addition, an ambitious \$500 million Development Policy Operation in Uzbekistan received \$85 million from SUW to support reforms that will increase efficiency, sustainability, and transparency of resource allocation in the economy, while enhancing economic inclusion and social resilience.

²⁶ Burundi, Chad, Djibouti, DRC, Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda, and Uganda accessed the WHR financing in the IDA19 cycle. Kenya and South Sudan became newly eligible for the financing in 2022, expanding the total number of eligible RSW/WHR countries from 14 to 16.

56. **The PSW was fully utilized in IDA19 to catalyze private investments in the most difficult and fragile IDA markets by providing de-risking mechanisms to remove International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency's (MIGA) participation constraints.** The overall size of PSW and its allocation across facilities were adjusted during the course of implementation to reflect the shortening of the IDA19 cycle as well as to allow for optimization of resources. The final facility allocation was \$922 million for the Blended Finance Facility, \$566 million for the Local Currency Facility, and \$177 million for the MIGA Guarantee Facility, with the amount initially allocated to the Risk Mitigation Facility (RMF) redistributed across the other facilities as projects under the RMF are still under preparation and have not reached Board approval stage yet. High impact projects were financed in a variety of sectors, including food security in Yemen, Zambia and Bangladesh, MSMEs financing to reach the base of the pyramid, housing finance in West Africa and solar power generation, among others. During IDA18 and IDA19, \$3 billion of PSW resources has enabled \$7.7 billion from IFC and MIGA own account resources and \$7.8 billion from third-party investors (including syndication partners and sponsors). This represents \$5 of financing channeled for every dollar of PSW resources. In IDA19 alone, \$1.7 billion of PSW enabled \$3 billion in IFC and MIGA own account commitments and \$5.2 billion of third-party private sector investments.

IV. CONCLUSION

57. **Under challenging circumstances, and during a time when IDA countries were facing overlapping and compounding crises, IDA19 successfully delivered the majority of its commitments in just two years.** The international community came together in solidarity and provided more financing when IDA countries needed it the most. In a time of crises, the IDA19 financing, policy and result frameworks proved to be highly responsive, flexible and relevant to support IDA countries deal with multiple shocks, while continuing to focus on longer term priorities. The IDA19 innovations, including the SDFP, FCV Envelope, and the CRW ERF, were implemented successfully and will continue in IDA20. The repurposing of projects, proactive reallocations, relentless efforts of Bank staff and implementing agencies, and the solid absorptive capacities of IDA clients allowed IDA to reach those most in need of support during a time of global crises.

V. QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

58. Does the paper present an appropriate summary of IDA19 implementation and delivery?

59. What are the key issues from implementation of IDA19 that Participants would like to see covered in the forthcoming IDA19 retrospective?

Annex 1. IDA19 Results Measurement System

TIER 1: IDA COUNTRIES' PROGRESS				
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 2020) ALL IDA/FCS (Coverage Year)	Results Achieved (as of June 2022) All IDA/FCS (female) (Coverage Year)
	World Bank Group Goals			
1	Population living on less than \$2.15 a day	% of population	26.6 / 42.5 (2018)	26.9 / 35 (2019)
2	Median growth rate of consumption/income per capita of the bottom 40 percent	%	1.3 / -0.5 (2018)	1.2 / 5.9 (2019)
3	Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40 percent	%	30 / 0 (2018)	50 / 100 (2019)
	Sustainable and Inclusive Growth			
4	GDP per person employed	Constant 2017 PPP \$	10,544 / 10,025 (2019)	10,770 / 9,777 (2021)
5	Non-agriculture sectors, value added (as % of GDP)	%	80.0 / 78.6 (2019)	79.3 / 78.4 (2021)
6	Legal changes that support gender equality	Number of legal changes	25 / 11 (Jun 2017– Sept 2019)	5 / 1 (Oct 2020 - Oct 2021)
7	Proportion of population with access to electricity	% of population	58.9 / 48.8 (2018)	61.2 / 50.1 (2020)
8	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	1.74 / -0.22 (2019)	1.77 / -1.46 (2021)
9	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	%	71.0 / 74.7 (2019)	70.4 / 74.0 (2021)
10	Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24)	%	41.8 / 35.5 (2018)	39.7 / 33.7 (2021)
	Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), women	%	35.4 / 31.4 (2018)	33.6 / 30.0 (2021)
	Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), men	%	48.1 / 39.6 (2018)	45.5 / 37.4 (2021)
11	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided	%	37 / 24 (30 female) (2017)	44 / 42 (37 female) (2021)
	Human Capital			

TIER 1: IDA COUNTRIES' PROGRESS				
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 2020) ALL IDA/FCS (Coverage Year)	Results Achieved (as of June 2022) All IDA/FCS (female) (Coverage Year)
12	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	32.9 / 35.4 (28.9 female) (2019)	32.2 / 34.9 (2020)
13	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	455 / 619 (2016)	445 / 609 (2017)
14	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	48.8 / 53.1 (2010)	62.1 / 59.8 (2018)
15	Under-5 mortality rate	Number of under-five deaths per 1,000 live births	70.9 / 89.4 (2018)	66.7 / 84.6 (2020)
16	Incidence of HIV	% of uninfected population ages 15-49	0.79 / 0.80 (1.0 female) (2019)	0.71 / 0.72 (0.90 female) (2020)
17	Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods	% of married women ages 15- 49	26.8 / 18.1 (2010)	31.4 / 20.7 (2018)
18	Adolescent fertility rate	Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15- 19	83.6 / 96.6 (2018)	81.4 / 93.3 (2020)
19	Population of children who cannot read by end-of-primary-school age	%	-	81.8 / - (2019)
20	Lower secondary gross completion rate	%	51.1 / 46.4 (49.3 female) (2018)	50.8 / 45.8 (49.1 female) (2020)
	- Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate		93.3 / 83.2 (2018)	93.5 / 83.4 (2020)
21	Lower secondary enrollment rate	%	58.5 / 54.3 (57.1 female) (2018)	57.3 / 51.3 (55.9 female) (2020)
	- Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate		95.5 / 88.5 (2018)	95.3 / 87.6 (2020)

TIER 1: IDA COUNTRIES' PROGRESS				
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 2020) ALL IDA/FCS (Coverage Year)	Results Achieved (as of June 2022) All IDA/FCS (female) (Coverage Year)
22	People using basic drinking water services	% of population	72.1 / 65.6 (2019)	72.8 / 66.7 (2020)
23	People using basic sanitation services	% of population	43.2 / 39.4 (2019)	43.9 / 39.8 (2020)
	Resilience and Sustainability			
24	CO2 emissions	metric tons per capita	0.54 / 0.44 (2017)	0.55 / 0.44 (2019)
25	Countries without wealth depletion	%	53 / 50 (2014)	60 / 56 (2018)
26	Average annual deforestation change	%	0.25 / 0.12 (2016)	-
27	Marine protected areas	% of territorial waters	3.1 / 4.0 (2016)	3.4 / 4.4 (2021)
28	Number of refugees by country or territory of asylum	millions	9.5 / 4.1 (2019)	10.2 / 4.3 (2021)
29	Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence	millions - high estimate	33.5 / 30.8 (2019)	41.9 / 37.0 (2021)
	Institutional Capacity			
30	No. of IDA countries that have an improved composite PEFA score in dimensions across the pillars of budget reliability, transparency of public finances, and control in budget execution: (1.1) Aggregate expenditure outturn (9.1) Public access to fiscal information (24.2) Competitive procurement methods	Number of countries	22 / 7 (2020)	27 / 9 (2022)
31	Unweighted average increase in tax-to-GDP ratio in those IDA countries with tax revenues below 15 percent of their GDP for three consecutive years	%	-	0.34 / 0.38 (2019-2022, 3-year average)
32	Statistical performance indicators (SPI)	Scale from 0 to 100	49.4 / 43.1 (2018)	49.3 / 42.6 (2019)
33	Number of IDA countries with low or moderate risk from unsustainable debt	Number of countries	-	16 / 6 (2021)

TIER 2: DEVELOPMENT RESULTS IN COUNTRIES SUPPORTED BY IDA OPERATIONS						
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA18 Results (FY18-20) All IDA/FCS	Results Achieved (FY21-22) All IDA/FCS	Results Achieved (FY21-22) Female	Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY22)
	Growth					
1	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	Number of people (millions)	6.9 / 0.23 (1.70 female)	2.4 / 0.32	0.60	2.75 - 3.30 million
2	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services	ha	1,594,122 / 183,669	823,473 / 41,887		0.825 - 1.045 million ha
3	People provided with new or improved electricity service	Number of people (millions)	26.2 / 3.4	24.4 / 11.9		15 - 25 million
4	Generation capacity of renewable energy	GW	7.40 / -	4.0 / -		4-6 GW
5	Beneficiaries reached with financial services	Number of beneficiaries (millions)	4.1 / 0.19 (1.9 female)	19.3 / 0.83	10.1	3-4 million (95% individuals, 5% businesses)
6	Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions	Number of people (millions)	25.4 / 3.1 (8.3 female)	26.5 / 6.7	8.1	Monitored
7	Number of people with enhanced access to transportation services	Number of people (millions)	-	16.4 / 3.1		45-50 million
8	Number of people provided with enhanced access to broadband internet	Number of people (millions)	-	47.1 / 15.3		35-40 million
	Human Capital					
9	Beneficiaries of social safety net programs	Number of people (millions)	58.8 / 19.5 (27.4 female)	170.1 / 21.5	86.9	30-50 million
10	People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population services	Number of people (millions)	281.5 / 72.0 (154.5 female)	210.4 / 82.2	134.3	113-220 million
	(i) Children immunized	Number of people (millions)	105.1 / 24.1 (52.6 female)	76.1 / 25.6	38.1	30-75 million
	(ii) Women and children who have received basic nutrition services	Number of people (millions)	132.3 / 40.3 (76.4 female)	114.4 / 46.1	76.3	75-125 million
	(iii) Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	Number of people (millions)	44.1 / 7.7 (44.1 female)	19.9 / 10.5	19.9	8-20 million
11	Number of large-scale assessments completed at primary or secondary level	Number of assessments	-	36 / 8		20-30 assessments
12	People provided with access to improved water sources	Number of people (millions)	31.7 / 2.8	15.8 / 4.4	8.0	12-23 million
13	People provided with access to improved sanitation services	Number of people (millions)	22.8 / 2.6	10.2 / 1.6	5.1	7-13 million
14	People provided with improved urban living conditions	Number of people (millions)	15.6 / 2.8	20.3 / 8.0		10-12 million

TIER 2: DEVELOPMENT RESULTS IN COUNTRIES SUPPORTED BY IDA OPERATIONS						
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA18 Results (FY18-20) All IDA/FCS	Results Achieved (FY21-22) All IDA/FCS	Results Achieved (FY21-22) Female	Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY22)
	Growth					
	Resilience and Sustainability					
15	Projected energy or fuel savings	Megajoules	5.8x10 ⁹ / 1.7x10 ⁹	13.1x10 ⁹ / 1.0x10 ⁹		2.0 - 2.5e9 MJ
16	Net GHG emissions	tCO2eq / year	-28,373,983 / -6,908,828	-32,126,353 / -16,083,272		Monitored
17	Countries supported toward institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support	Number of countries	46 / 20	62 / 26		30-45 countries
	Institutional Capacity					
18	Number of IDA countries publishing annual and timely debt reports	Number of countries	-	41 / 12		30-35 countries
19	Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity building support by the WBG for the implementation of household surveys	Number of countries	70 / 27	54 / 27		55 countries
20	Number of IDA FCS supported in building capacity to use field-appropriate digital tools for collection and analysis of geo-tagged data, and apply this technology to enhance project implementation and coordination (FCV Policy Commitment #5)	Number of countries	-	14		11 countries

TIER 3: IDA ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS					
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value (as of end FY20) All IDA/FCS	Reported Results (FY22) All IDA/FCS	Expected Range/Value (end of FY22)
Development Outcome Ratings					
1	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA Country Partnership Frameworks	%, IEG rating (4-year rolling)	46 (FY17–20 exits) / 43 (FY17–20 exits)	60 / 67 (FY19-22 exits)	70% (4-year rolling)
2	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations:				
	i) as a share of commitments	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	81.6 (FY17–19 exits) / 69.2 (FY17–19 exits)	84.8 / 78.2 (FY19-21 exits)	80% (3-year rolling)
	ii) as share of operations	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	77.3 (FY17–19 exits) / 76.1 (FY17–19 exits)	81.0 / 74.8 (FY19-21 exits)	75% (3-year rolling)
3	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results	Average rating scale: 1-10	7.4 / 7.7	7.8 / 7.7	7 (Annual)
4	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge	Average rating scale: 1-10	7.3 / 7.6	7.5 / 7.6	7 (Annual)
Performance and Quality					
5	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations				
	i) overall	%, IEG Ratings	84.0 (FY17–19 exits) / 71.2 (FY17–19 exits)	87.9 / 86.4 (FY19-21 exits)	80%
	ii) at entry		73.7 (FY17–19 exits) / 68.0 (FY17–19 exits)	85.5 / 86.3 (FY18-20 exits)	Monitored
	iii) during supervision		85.2 (FY17–19 exits) / 75.2 (FY17–19 exits)	90.8 / 88.0 (FY19-21 exits)	Monitored
6	Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	50.4 (FY17–19 exits) / 32.3 (FY17–19 exits)	64.7 / 61.7 (FY19-21 exits)	60%
7	Advisory Services and Analytics objectives accomplished	%, Client ratings	92 / 97	90 / 89	80%
8	Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design	%	99 / 98	98 / 97	100 (Annual)
Operational Efficiency and Responsiveness					
9	Disbursement ratio	%	19.2 / 20.4	19.1 / 20.8	20 (Annual)
10	Proactivity Index	%	79.7 / 75	82.1 / 81.6	80%
11	Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility	Average rating scale: 1-10	6.6 / 6.95	7.1 / 7.0	7
12	Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors	Average rating scale: 1-10	7.0 / 7.6	7.8 / 7.7	8
Financial Sustainability and Budget Efficiency					
13	IDA Budget Anchor	%	81 / -	74 / -	<=100
14	Bank budget to Portfolio Volume Ratio (per \$ billion under supervision)	\$ millions	11 / -	9 / -	Monitored
15	Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support)	\$ thousand	203 / 195	207 / 205	Monitored
Implementation of IDA Special Themes and Cross-Cutting Issues					

TIER 3: IDA ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS					
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value (as of end FY20) All IDA/FCS	Reported Results (FY22) All IDA/FCS	Expected Range/Value (end of FY22)
Development Outcome Ratings					
Jobs and Economic Transformation					
16	Share of IDA19 CPFs which reflect at least one of the following four key principles underpinning economic transformation:	%	100 (FY20) / -	100 (FY22) /-	100%
	- Sectoral productivity				
	- Value chain expansion				
	- Increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing or services				
- Export sector output/value added; trade facilitation					
- Sectoral productivity					
- Value chain expansion					
- Increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing or services					
- Export sector output/value added; trade facilitation					
17	Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries.	\$ billions	18.82 / 4.85	7.92 / 3.10	Monitored
	Total direct private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries.	\$ billions	8.37 / 2.06	3.02 / 1.00	Monitored
	Total indirect private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries.	\$ billions	NA	4.91 / 2.10	Monitored
Gender and Development					
18	Percentage of IDA-supported projects that demonstrate a results chain by linking gender gaps identified in analysis to specific actions that are tracked in the results framework (%)	%	62 / 63	93 / 96	60%
19	Number of IDA-supported operations that address and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) (number)	Number	38 / 15	84 / 38	Monitored
Climate Change					
20	Share of climate co-benefits over total commitments in IDA-supported operations (%)	%	31 / -	36 / 41	30%
21	Share of adaptation co-benefits over total climate co-benefits in IDA-supported operations (%)	%	-	58 / 55	50%
22	IDA financing commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits (\$ billion, 3-year average)	(\$ billion)	2.5 / 0.5 (FY18-20 average)	2.2 / 0.7 (FY20-22 average)	3-5 billion
Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV)					
23	Facetime Index in FCS	Index / (# of days)	100 / (213,808)	25 / (171,183)	Monitored
Governance and Institutions					

TIER 3: IDA ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS					
No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value (as of end FY20) All IDA/FCS	Reported Results (FY22) All IDA/FCS	Expected Range/Value (end of FY22)
	Development Outcome Ratings				
24	Number of IDA countries with the lowest Human Capital Index supported to improve the sustainability of human capital financing (as per G&I Policy Commitment #5)	Number of countries	-	23 / 12	15 countries
25	Number of countries supported by IDA to take IFF-related actions (as per G&I Policy Commitment #8)	Number of countries	-	14 completed	12 countries
	Disability				
26	Share of IDA IPF operations that applied the concept of universal access at design (% of approved IDA IPF in FY).	%	-	28.1 / 22.4	Monitored

Footnote:

- Data unavailable.

Annex 2. IDA19 Policy Commitments and Targets

JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
1. The World Bank Group (WBG) will undertake interventions in 10-15 countries to help them address bottlenecks in sectors with high potential for private sector led job creation and economic transformation, which will be country specific and could include sectors such as agribusiness, manufacturing, and others. Proposed WBG actions will be grounded in diagnostics, such as the Country Private Sector Diagnostics findings and jobs diagnostics and selected in agreement with country authorities.	10-15	Ten countries were supported: Cote d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Ghana; Haiti; Kenya; Liberia; Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Senegal
2. At least 66 percent of agriculture and agribusiness projects in IDA countries include support for participation in value chains with high potential for growth and jobs creation, through connecting producers to markets, technical assistance for meeting international standards and regulations, adoption of modern technology, supporting logistics and reducing trade costs.	58 percent*	Fifty-six percent of agriculture and agribusiness projects included support for participation in value chains with a high potential for growth and jobs creation. The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic increased global food insecurity, and the prevalence of locusts in several IDA countries led them to shift their focus from mid-to-long term development agendas to more immediate responses. As a result, the target for this policy commitment was marginally missed.
3. IDA will support at least 15 IDA countries to develop their primary and secondary cities through an integrated package of support to deliver sustainable, inclusive and productive cities with a focus on JET, including through climate-smart development, strengthening urban land management, and development of enabling infrastructure for job creation.	15	Fourteen IDA countries were supported through 18 approved projects. Support was provided to: Democratic Republic of Congo; Djibouti; Kyrgyz Republic; Mauritania; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Pakistan; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Uganda; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu

¹ Targets marked with * were adjusted at the IDA19 MTR in light of shift in client needs, pandemic related restrictions on mobility, and the shortening of the IDA19 implementation period to two years

JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
4. IDA will support 10 IDA countries in the development and modernization of regional infrastructure (e.g., power, transportation) and cross-border policy reforms with high potential for export promotion, increased productivity, and labor mobility.	10	Twenty-four countries were supported: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Cote d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of Congo; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Guinea; Kenya; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Nepal; Niger; Pakistan; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Togo; Uzbekistan
5. To help close the digital infrastructure gap, IDA will support 25 IDA countries to double their broadband penetration (16 on the African continent), including eight in landlocked countries, by 2023.	18*	Seventeen countries, of which 13 in Africa, were supported: Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Ghana; Haiti; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda. Ten of these were land- or water locked. The slight variance against the target was caused by some operations being postponed to IDA20 as a result of COVID-19.
6. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) will aim to increase the share of its commitments in FCS-IDA17 & LIC-IDA17 countries, ¹ reaching 10-15 percent of its own-account commitments on average during the IDA19 cycle. Such commitment is conditional on the approval of the IFC's resolutions for the capital increase and on having a significant portion of the new shares offered to shareholders being subscribed to.	10-15 percent	The share of IFC commitments in FCS-IDA17 & LIC-IDA17 countries reached 10 percent.
7. 50 percent of entrepreneurship and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) projects will incorporate digital financial services and/or digital entrepreneurship elements – and ensure they address particular constraints facing women and people with disabilities.	50 percent	Sixty-three percent of projects incorporated digital financial services and/or digital entrepreneurship elements. Support was provided to Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cote d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gambia, The; Ghana; Guinea; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia
8. IDA will support at least 15 IDA countries, including at least 12 of those among the 30 with the lowest Human Capital Index (HCI), with programs or policies to improve skills and employability toward more and higher-quality jobs, considering the differential constraints facing young women and men, and people with disabilities.	10 (including 8 of those among the 30 with	Twenty-one projects were supported in 14 countries: Bangladesh; Benin; Burundi; Cameroon; Cote d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Liberia; Malawi; Mauritania; Nigeria; Pakistan; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Tanzania

JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
	lowest HCI scores)*	
9. IDA will embed a JET focus in all IDA country programs and the design of operations as appropriate, informed by diagnostics such as Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs) and CPSDs, and reflected in all new IDA Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) and Performance and Learning Reviews (PLRs), including enhanced use of JET results indicators. Where relevant, IDA country programs and design of operations will be informed by migration diagnostics.	100 percent	A JET focus was embedded in all IDA19 country programs, including for Bangladesh; Chad; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Kenya; Lesotho; Maldives; Mozambique; Pakistan; Sao Tome and Principe; Uganda
10. Under country government leadership, IDA will actively participate in country platforms to collaborate and coordinate with partners and stakeholders (including Multilateral Development Banks, development finance institutions, bilaterals, and the private sector, etc.) in at least 10 IDA countries toward developing a coherent vision, and a set of actions for JET, and mobilization of private finance.	10	IDA participated in country platforms in 14 countries: Benin; Djibouti; Honduras; Kenya; Kiribati; Lesotho; Liberia; Samoa; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Uzbekistan; Zambia
11. All SCDs of IDA countries at moderate or high risk of debt distress will address the country's approach for sustainably financing its development.	100 percent	All applicable SCDs addressed sustainable financing, including for Chad; Cote d'Ivoire; Guyana; Haiti; Kenya; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Madagascar; Maldives; Mali; Mozambique; Sao Tome and Principe; Togo; Uganda
12. IDA will conduct 20 pilots in 'economic transformation IDA projects' to estimate indirect and/or induced jobs. The IFC will track direct jobs and estimates of indirect jobs associated with all IFC Private Sector Window investments. Where feasible, jobs reporting will be disaggregated by the poorest quintile, gender, FCS, disability, and youth.	20	Seventeen pilots were conducted in twelve countries: Bangladesh; Ethiopia; Kenya; Kiribati; Lesotho; Mali; Rwanda; Senegal; Tanzania; Tonga; Uganda; Uzbekistan While 28 pilots were initiated, several were delayed or canceled due to data collection delays or suspension of project components due to COVID-19, or due to inadequacy of data or other information required as an input to standard models, or procurement delays or contractor performance issues.

JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
13. IDA will work with regional institutions on capacity building and skills in addition to establishing strategic partnerships with at least three Regional Economic Communities to promote regional markets and develop regional value chains.	3	Four regional institutions were supported, including COWAS (Regional Electricity Access and BEST Project); COMESA (Great Lakes Trade Facilitation and Integration Project); IGAD (De-risking, Inclusion, and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies); and (Additional Financing of ACE II Project)

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
1. IDA19 financing operations will support women's empowerment, including through increased access to quality reproductive, adolescent, and primary health care in at least 15 of the 30 countries with the lowest HCI.	10*	Eleven countries were supported: Burundi; Central African Republic; Chad; Lesotho; Niger; Pakistan; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Uganda; Yemen; Zambia
2. At least 60 percent of IDA19 financing operations for digital skills development will support women's access to higher productivity jobs, including online work.	50 percent*	Sixty-eight percent of applicable projects supported women's access to higher productivity jobs, including operations in Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Haiti; Marshall Islands; Mongolia; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Tanzania; Uganda
3. At least 30 percent of IDA19 infrastructure operations (transport, energy, and water) will include actions to create employment opportunities for women in medium and high skilled jobs in these sectors.	30 percent	Seventy percent of applicable operations included actions to create employment opportunities for women. Support was provided to Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Kenya; Kiribati; Kyrgyz Republic; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Micronesia, Federated States of; Moldova; Mongolia; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Rwanda; Samoa; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; St. Lucia; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Uganda; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Yemen.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT		
Policy Commitment	Target¹	Status
4. All IDA19 financing operations for Digital Development will support women's increased access to and usage of digital services.	100 percent	All applicable operations supported women's increased access to and usage of digital services. Support was provided to Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Ghana; Haiti; Kiribati; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mongolia; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda
5. At least 50 percent of IDA19 operations with land activities in (i) land administration, (ii) post-disaster reconstruction and resilient recovery, and (iii) urban development will include specific actions to strengthen women's land rights.	50 percent	Eighty-one percent of applicable land operations included specific actions to strengthen women's land rights. Support was provided to Burkina Faso; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Kenya; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mozambique; Pakistan; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Vanuatu
6. Support at least five IDA countries to invest in GBV prevention and response, delivering safe, quality, inclusive health care and other services through health systems, and five countries to implement GBV prevention and response protocols as part of safe and inclusive schools.	5 health care operations + 5 education operations	Five healthcare operations and five education operations were supported in Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Kenya; Mozambique; Nigeria; Sao Tome and Principe; Solomon Islands; Togo; Uganda; Zambia

CLIMATE CHANGE		
Policy Commitment	Target¹	Status
1. IDA's climate Co-Benefits share of total commitments will increase to at least 30 percent on average over FY21-23, and at least half of these Co-Benefits support adaptation actions.	30 percent; 50 percent for adaptation	Share of climate co-benefits reached 33 percent (\$24.6 billion out of \$73.8 billion) on average over FY21-FY22, with adaptation above parity at 60 percent): FY21: 31 percent (\$11.1 billion out of \$36.1 billion), with adaptation above parity at 61 percent (\$6.8 billion out of \$11.1 billion). FY22: 36 percent (\$13.5 billion out of \$37.7 billion), with adaptation above parity at 58 percent (\$7.9 billion out of \$13.5 billion).
2. All IDA operations with more than 20 percent of climate Co-Benefits will incorporate at least one climate-	90 percent*	Ninety-nine percent (256 out of 260 operations) incorporate at least one climate-related results indicator. This included operations in Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde;

CLIMATE CHANGE		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
related results indicator to increase the focus on climate outcomes.		Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Democratic Republic of Congo; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Fiji; The Gambia; Ghana; Grenada; Guinea; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Kenya; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mali; Marshall Islands; Mauritania; Federated States of Micronesia; Mozambique; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Rwanda; Samoa; Senegal; Sao Tome and Principe; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Sudan; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Sudan; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tonga; Tuvalu; Uganda; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Yemen
3. Develop new resilience metrics designed to give increased incentives for more effective climate adaptation actions, including enhanced disaster resilience of infrastructure developments, and pilot them in 20 IDA operations.	20	Pilots were undertaken in 20 projects in 22 countries: Afghanistan; Cote d'Ivoire; The Gambia; Ghana; Grenada; Honduras; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Nepal; Niger; Pakistan; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Tajikistan; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Uzbekistan; Yemen
4. Support at least 25 IDA countries to reduce the risks of climate shocks on poverty and human capital outcomes by supporting programs that incorporate Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) into national systems or reduce climate threats to health.	35*	Forty-seven countries were supported: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Democratic Republic of Congo; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Fiji; The Gambia; Ghana; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Kiribati; Kosovo; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mauritania; Mozambique; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Tajikistan; Togo; Tuvalu; Yemen; Zambia
5. Support at least 15 IDA countries to systematically implement and update national climate-related action plans including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), in cooperation with the NDC Partnership; for all IDA countries where appropriate, set climate-related or NDC-based objectives and/or results indicators in the CPFs.	15/ 100 percent	Twenty-five countries were supported in updating and implementing their NDCs. Twelve (100 percent) Board-approved IDA CPFs included climate-related or NDC-based objective and/or results indicators.

CLIMATE CHANGE		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
6. Support at least 15 IDA countries to implement and/or update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) covering terrestrial and marine biodiversity or similar national action plans through new IDA-supported activities during IDA19.	15	Twenty countries were supported: Burkina Faso; Burundi; Republic of Congo,; Cote d'Ivoire; Dominica; Ethiopia; Ghana; Grenada; Guinea; Haiti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Madagascar; Mozambique; Nepal; Nigeria; Solomon Islands; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Tajikistan; Uzbekistan
7. Facilitate further penetration of renewable energy in IDA countries in the context of energy access, affordability and security, by mobilizing concessional climate finance and public and private investments for five gigawatt hours (GWh) of battery storage, and providing direct, indirect, and enabling policy support for generation, integration, and for enabling infrastructure for at least ten gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy in IDA countries. This support would cover all kinds of on-grid, off-grid and distributed renewable energy.	2GWh/ 5GW*	A total of 2.1 GWh of battery storage and close to four GW of renewable energy was supported. Both targets were highly ambitious, but performance was challenged by the COVID-19 crisis and the associated trends towards pandemic-related investment in client governments. Energy systems transition remains critical for low-carbon and climate resilient development and will continue to be an area of focus under the IDA20 Climate Change special theme.

FRAGILITY, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
1. All CPFs, Country Engagement Notes (CENs) and PLRs in IDA FCS will outline how the WBG program, in collaboration with relevant partners, addresses FCV drivers and sources of resilience, based on diagnostics such as Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) or other FCV assessments. Each RRA/fragility assessment will analyze FCV drivers and sources of resilience and contain operationally relevant recommendations.	100 percent	All CPFs, CENs and PLRs in IDA FCS complied with the policy commitment.
2. Develop and implement at least three regional programs (including in the Sahel, Lake Chad region, and the Horn of Africa), which are informed by regional RRAs and focus on mitigating key fragility and security	3	Thirteen regional IDA operations, informed by regional RRAs and focusing on mitigating key fragility and security risks, were approved. These operations involved a total of 16 countries in the Sahel, Lake Chad

FRAGILITY, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
risks to promote engagement at the security-development nexus.		and Horn of Africa. For some of these operations, Regional Organizations also benefitted from IDA financing.
3. At least 20 IDA FCS country portfolios will support improvements in social sector service delivery (i.e., health, education and social protection), with a focus on addressing the differential constraints faced by men and women, boys and girls, and by people with disabilities.	10*	Fourteen country portfolios were supported in Afghanistan; Burundi; Chad; Republic of Congo; Haiti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Mozambique; Nigeria; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Yemen
4. By the IDA19 Mid-Term Review, conduct a systematic review of refugee policy and institutional environments in countries eligible for the Window for Host Communities and Refugees since their initial eligibility, to inform further support for the creation of socio-economic development opportunities for refugee and host communities in these countries.	1	A systematic review of refugee policy was conducted, in close cooperation and partnership with UNHCR, and based on the Refugee Policy Review Framework. The review covered all Refugee Sub-Window/WHR eligible countries from initial eligibility in IDA18.
5. Support building client capacity in 50 percent of IDA FCS countries to use field-appropriate digital tools for collection and analysis of geo-tagged data; and apply this technology to enhance project implementation and coordination.	33 percent*	Forty-four percent of IDA FCS were supported, including Afghanistan; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Mali; Mozambique; Niger; Nigeria; Sudan
6. Operationalize the FCV Envelope to provide enhanced and tailored support to IDA FCS. Also, IDA will deploy at least 150 more GE+ staff, including extended term consultants, to IDA FCS locations and nearby locations to serve IDA FCS.	100*	738 World Bank GE+, Open/Term/ETC staff, were working in IDA FCS and nearby locations against a baseline of 650; a net footprint increase of 88 staff. The main reason for this lower number is because staff transitioning out of countries such as in Afghanistan and Myanmar due to in-country conflicts (a decrease of 16 Staff in Afghanistan, and 14 in Myanmar). The FCV Envelope provided \$5.1 billion in PBA additional top-ups to 13 countries. Seven PRA eligible countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger) received an additional \$3.2 billion; four TAA eligible countries (CAR, Somalia,

FRAGILITY, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
		Sudan, and The Gambia) received an additional \$1.7 billion; and two RECA eligible countries (South Sudan and Yemen) received an additional \$344 million.

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
1. Support at least 25 IDA countries to implement an integrated and programmatic approach to enhance debt transparency through increased coverage of public debt in Debt Sustainability Analysis and/or supporting debt transparency reforms, including requirements for debt reporting to increase transparency. ²	25	<p>Thirty-five countries were supported: Benin; Bhutan; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo; Cote d'Ivoire; Dominica; Gambia. The; Ghana; Grenada; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Honduras; Kenya; Lao, People's Democratic Republic of; Lesotho; Liberia; Mali; Micronesia; Mozambique; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Pakistan; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Tajikistan; Tuvalu</p> <p>Coordinated efforts under the SDFP, the joint WB/IMF Multipronged Approach and WB operations led to substantial improvements in debt transparency, which resulted in more accurate debt sustainability analysis through increased debt data coverage. Significant technical assistance and training were provided jointly by the Bank and IMF, including through funding from the Debt Management Facility trust fund. Despite improvements, most countries do not yet comply with best practices on the nine dimensions of debt reporting tracked by the Bank's debt reporting heatmap. Burkina Faso is the first and only country to report on its public debt in line with best practices in all aspects.</p>
2. Support at least 25 IDA countries to bolster fiscal risk assessments and debt management capacity through a scale-up of fiscal risks monitoring and/or implementation of debt management strategies. ³	25	Thirty countries were supported. Several countries started publishing fiscal risk statements, improved their coverage and implemented assessments of the most relevant risks they face and published the results in reports. Progress on publishing borrowing plans and issuance calendars were more contained, given uncertainties around gross financing needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
		Countries supported: Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Cote d'Ivoire; Dominica; Fiji; Ghana; Grenada; Guyana; Honduras; Kenya; Kosovo; Kyrgyz Republic; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritania; Mozambique; Nicaragua; Niger; Papua New Guinea; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Tajikistan; Togo
3. Support the implementation of country programs which support the efforts of those IDA countries with tax revenues persistently below 15 percent of GDP to achieve an unweighted average increase in tax-to-GDP ratios of one percentage point over the three-year IDA cycle, as part of collective efforts with partners.	32	<p>Thirty-six countries (100 percent) with tax revenues persistently below 15 percent of GDP were supported: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central Africa Republic; Chad; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Gambia, The; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Lao, People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Madagascar; Mali; Mauritania; Myanmar; Nigeria; Niger; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Sao Tome and Principe; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania; Timor-Leste; Togo; Uganda; Zambia</p> <p>Despite the significant drop in tax-to-GDP ratios during much of the cycle, revenue collection is projected to recover according to projections in part to the continued efforts to support IDA countries on Domestic Resource Mobilization. It is estimated that IDA/Blend countries that previously had tax-to-GDP ratios that were persistently below 15% will have improved their unweighted tax-to-GDP ratios by approximately 0.33 percentage points over the IDA19 cycle (2019-2022), indicating that improvements are beginning to manifest.</p>
4. Support at least 20 countries to identify the governance constraints to the development, financing, and delivery of quality infrastructure investments, with particular attention to project preparation, procurement, environmental and social considerations, and integrity, to inform the adoption of policies and/or regulations for enhanced infrastructure governance in a majority of these. ⁴	20	Nineteen countries were supported: Bangladesh; Benin; Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Gambia, The; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Honduras; Lesotho; Nigeria; Papua New Guinea; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Togo; Zimbabwe

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
5. Support at least 15 IDA countries with the lowest HCI to improve sustainability of human capital financing, including a focus on reaching universal health coverage and good learning outcomes for all, through: (i) improving the efficiency of public expenditures, and (ii) more effectively aligning expenditures with domestic financing and external resources in a sustainable manner.	15	Twenty-three countries were supported: Afghanistan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Ethiopia; Guinea; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Niger; Pakistan; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia
6. Support at least 12 IDA countries to adopt universally accessible ⁵ GovTech solutions. ⁶	8*	Sixteen countries were supported: Cabo Verde; Central African Republic; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Ethiopia; Gabon; Ghana; Haiti; Kiribati; Madagascar; Mozambique; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda
7. Support at least 25 IDA countries to implement pandemic preparedness plans through interventions (including strengthening institutional capacity, technical assistance, lending, and investment).	25	Thirty-seven countries were supported: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Cameroon; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Ghana; Gambia, the; Guinea; Guyana; Honduras; Kenya; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Malawi; Maldives; Mauritania; Madagascar; Mozambique; Nepal; Nicaragua; Pakistan; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Sudan; Sudan; Togo; Uganda; Yemen; Zambia
8. Support at least five countries to conduct comprehensive Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) assessments and prepare action plans. Also support at least 20 IDA countries to take IFF-related policy actions, such as increasing access to and awareness of beneficial ownership information and/or adopting automatic exchange of information to reduce tax evasion.	2/12*	Tax evasion modules was implemented in Kenya and Uganda, and both countries are in the process of completing the self-assessment and populating the tool. Fourteen countries were supported to take IFF-related policy actions, including: Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Congo, Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Gambia, The; Liberia; Madagascar; Mauritania; Mozambique; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Zimbabwe
9. Support at least 50 percent of IDA countries to implement e-procurement systems and conduct detailed procurement data analytics, in order to increase efficiency of public spending and mitigate corruption risks.	40 percent*	Fifty-seven percent of IDA countries were supported: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Dominica; Ethiopia; Gambia. The; Ghana; Grenada; Guinea; Haiti; Kenya; Kyrgyz Republic Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar Nepal; Nigeria; Pakistan; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone;

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS		
Policy Commitment	Target ¹	Status
		South Sudan, St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Sudan; Tajikistan; Togo; Uganda; Uzbekistan; Zambia; Zimbabwe
10. Support at least 50 percent of IDA countries to establish and strengthen platforms for engaging with multiple stakeholders, including women as well as vulnerable groups, in policy making and implementation to enhance public participation, accountability and responsiveness.	40 percent*	Forty percent of IDA countries were supported: Afghanistan; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Kyrgyz Republic; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Nigeria; Papua New Guinea; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leona; Solomon Islands; St. Lucia; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Zambia
11. Support at least 95 percent of IDA FCSs (with active portfolios) to establish and/or strengthen core government functions to address FCV drivers. ⁷	95 percent	Eighty-three percent of IDA FCSs were supported. The remaining active IDA FCS countries included Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Timor-Leste, and Tuvalu all of which have a small number of projects, thus limiting opportunities for support in these areas.
12. Support 30 IDA countries, including those with ongoing statistical operations, ⁸ to support institutions and build capacity to reduce gaps in the availability of core data for evidence-based policy making, including disaggregation by sex and disability. ⁹	30	Thirty countries were supported: Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Kenya; Ghana; Grenada; Liberia; Kiribati; Madagascar; Mali; Mozambique; Niger; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Sudan; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Togo; Tonga; Uganda; Uzbekistan